

4551. Also, resolution adopted by the governing body of the city of Clifton, N. J., calling upon the Government of the United States to take action to ensure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine White Paper of May 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4552. Also, resolution adopted by the governing body of the city of Passaic, N. J., calling upon the Government of the United States to take action to ensure the withdrawal in its entirety of the Palestine White Paper of May 1939; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4553. Also, telegram from the Meat Cutters Union, local 389, American Federation of Labor of Passaic County, opposing the enactment of the national service law; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4554. By Mr. CHURCH: Petition of Mrs. W. D. Schermerhorn and 11 other citizens of Evanston and Chicago, Ill., favoring House bill 2082, to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war, by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war and until the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4555. Also, petition of Elsie Johnston and other citizens of Chicago, Ill., protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4556. By Mr. EBERHARTER: Petition of J. J. O'Donnell and 2,760 residents of the Thirty-first Congressional District of Pennsylvania and vicinity, opposing House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4557. Also, petition of E. F. Kredel and 580 residents of Pittsburgh, Pa., and vicinity, opposing House bill 2082; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4558. By Mr. ENGEL of Michigan: Petition of Ervin Stoevsand, of Custer, Mich., and 33 others, opposing subsidies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4559. Also, petition of Adelaide Zoeller, of Muskegon, Mich., and 19 others, favoring House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4560. Also, petition of Rose Brown, of Manton, Mich., and 48 others, favoring House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4561. Also, petition of George M. Tyndall, of Branch, Mich., and 17 others opposing subsidies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4562. Also, petition of John Bielcik, of Thompsonville, Mich., and 45 others, opposing subsidies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4563. Also, petition of Fred Kundrata, of Muskegon, Mich., and 112 others, favoring the soldiers' vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4564. Also, petition of Fred Kundrata, of Muskegon, Mich., and 20 others, favoring subsidies; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4565. Also, petition of Rev. Otto W. Lamb, of Muskegon, Mich., and 24 others, favoring passage of House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4566. Also, petition of Mrs. Charles H. Redman, of Muskegon Heights, Mich., and 39 others, favoring House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4567. Also, petition of Vinnie Russell, of Muskegon, Mich., and 62 others, favoring the soldiers vote bill; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4568. Also, petition of Mildred Poe, of Lake City, Mich., and 37 others, favoring House bill 2082, known as the Bryson bill; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4569. By Mr. FITZPATRICK: Petition signed by members of the Bronx County New York State American Youth for Democracy, urging the passage of legislation which will guarantee the right of servicemen to vote in the 1944 elections; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4570. By Mr. GWYNNE: Petition of Mrs. F. M. Sorenson, president of the Butler County, Iowa, Women's Christian Temperance Union, and signed by many residents of that county, urging passage of House bill 2082, to prohibit the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States during wartime; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4571. By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia: Eleven petitions of more than 225 citizens of Tidewater, Va., protesting against prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4572. By Mr. HEIDINGER: Communication signed by J. P. Willis, superintendent, and 13 teachers of the Golconda public schools, Golconda, Ill., favoring House bill 2849; to the Committee on Education.

4573. Also, communications signed by Agnes V. Sidenes, of New Liberty, and Claude Faulkner, of Eddyville, Ill., school teachers of Pope County, Ill., favoring the passage of House bill 2849; to the Committee on Education.

4574. By Mr. HOCH: Petition of 246 citizens of Berks County, Pa., protesting the passage of House bill 2082, or any similar legislation, designed to prohibit the sale, manufacture, distribution, importation, etc., of alcoholic beverages; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4575. By Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: Petition of W. K. Rudolph, Jack L. Blanchard, Mrs. Romney Rudolph, Mrs. Irvin Cornwell, Mrs. Jack L. Blanchard, Mrs. Benton Staley, Earl Wilder, and B. A. Staley, all of Waxahachie, Tex., opposing the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bill; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4576. By Mr. LEWIS: Petition of E. Copeland and 39 other residents of Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity, protesting against the enactment of any and all prohibition legislation; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4577. By Mr. ROLPH: Resolution of the Order of Railroad Telegraphers, San Francisco, Calif., opposing the National Service Act; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

4578. By Mrs. SMITH of Maine: Petition of Etienne P. Lesjardin, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4579. Also, petition of Anthon A. Carmier, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4580. Also, petition of the Super-Economy Market, Waterville, Maine, and citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4581. Also, petition of Gedeon Pelletier, Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4582. Also, petition of Vigile Houle, of Lewiston, Maine, and other citizens, protesting against consideration by Congress of the Bryson bill, H. R. 2082, which would impose complete prohibition for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944

(Legislative day of Monday, January 24, 1944)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian, on the expiration of the recess.

Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D., pastor of the Gunton Temple Memorial Presbyterian Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O Thou who art man's unfailing friend and his ever-present help, we pray that Thou wilt so expand our minds and hearts that they may be large enough to comprehend the revelations of Thy truth, Thy will, and Thy love.

We humbly confess that we are continually invalidating these revelations by taking counsel with our fears and allowing our spiritual visions to become eclipsed by doubt and despair.

Grant that we may realize that human ingenuity and human resources are merely contingencies and that we must put our trust in the eternal certainties of God.

We pray that faith in the Lord God of hosts may rise up within us and take full possession and guardianship of our bewildered lives.

Lord we believe, help Thou our unbelief. In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. BARKLEY, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Thursday, January 27, 1944, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations was communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Eastland	O'Daniel
Andrews	George	Overton
Austin	Gerry	Pepper
Bailey	Gillette	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Revercomb
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Gurney	Robertson
Bilbo	Hatch	Russell
Bione	Hawkes	Shipstead
Brewster	Hayden	Smith
Bridges	Hill	Stewart
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Langer	Truman
Butler	Lodge	Tunnell
Byrd	McClellan	Tydings
Capper	McFarland	Vandenberg
Caraway	McKellar	Wagner
Clark Idaho	Maloney	Wallgren
Clark Mo.	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Mead	Wheeler
Danaher	Millikin	White
Davis	Moore	Wilson
Downey	Murdock	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. WALSH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. MCCARRAN], and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] are members of the committee attending the funeral of the late Senator Van Nuys, of Indiana, and therefore are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from Montana [Mr. MURRAY] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] are in Indiana as members of the Senate committee attending the funeral of the late Senator Van Nuys.

The Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] are absent on official business.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE] are necessarily absent.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE UNITED STATES COAST GUARD ACADEMY

The VICE PRESIDENT. Pursuant to law, the Chair appoints the Senator from New York [Mr. MEAD] a visitor to the United States Coast Guard Academy.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL JEFFERSON BICENTENARY COMMITTEE

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair has been informed by the President pro tempore of the Senate that, under authority of Public Law No. 196, approved December 3, 1943, he has appointed as members on the part of the Senate of the National Agricultural Jefferson Bicentenary Committee the following Senators:

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. McNARY], and the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE].

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following letters, which were referred as indicated:

LANDS RESERVED WITHIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS FOR POWER SITES, ETC.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, reporting, pursuant to law, that no lands were reserved during the calendar year 1943 within Indian reservations valuable for power or reservoir sites or necessary for use in connection with irrigation projects; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION UNDER PUBLIC LAW NO. 498, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

A letter from the Administrator of the War Shipping Administration, transmitting, pursuant to law, the sixth report of that Administration of action taken under section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1934, as amended, Public Law No. 498, Seventy-seventh Congress (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on Commerce.

REPORT OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS, FEDERAL PRISON INDUSTRIES, INC.

A letter from the Secretary of the Federal Prison Industries, Inc., transmitting, pursuant to law, the annual report of the board of directors of Federal Prison Industries, Inc., for the fiscal year 1943 (with an accompanying report); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SAFETY OF LIFE AND PROPERTY: REPORT OF FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

A letter from the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, reporting, pursuant to law, that the Commission has no recommendation to make at this time for new safety legislation of the type referred to under section 4 (k) of the Communications Act of 1934; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

ESTIMATES OF PERSONNEL REQUIREMENTS OF TWO OFFICES

Letters, transmitting, pursuant to law, estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending March 31, 1944, by the Department of Commerce (War Training Service, Civil Aeronautics Administration), and the Federal Communications Commission (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Civil Service.

PETITIONS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate petitions, etc., which were referred as indicated:

A telegram in the nature of a petition from members of Plumbers and Steamfitters Local Union No. 447, of Sacramento, Calif., praying for the enactment of legislation granting \$500 mustering-out pay to members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

A resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., favoring the enactment of legislation providing a wartime method of voting by members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

The petition of Mrs. Nannie Nash, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing a wartime method of voting by members of the armed forces; ordered to lie on the table.

BILL INTRODUCED

Mr. HILL introduced a bill (S. 1673) to provide for a national cemetery in Jefferson County, Ala., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

READJUSTMENT IN CIVILIAN LIFE OF RETURNING WORLD WAR NO. 2 VETERANS—AMENDMENT

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in behalf of myself and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by us to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, known as the Legion omnibus bill.

We are all proud of the record of our boys in the service, and recognize that they have been called upon to make great sacrifices. There will be unrest among them when they return from the fox

holes, swamps, and deserts. Many will have given the best years of their lives. They have left good homes to fight beasts on the other side under the most trying conditions; their mental and physical strength is being taxed to the uttermost. We cannot expect them to return and be able to take up just where they left off—whether it was at school or at work. They will need assistance which will necessarily have to vary in accordance with their different needs. Some of them will need to return to high school or college; others will want to attend occupational schools; many who have already finished school and are married will need homes; some have left the farm and upon their return will need money with which to purchase equipment. Many had to sell their farm equipment at a great sacrifice when they left to enter the service, and others have had to sell small businesses at sacrifices and will want to start enterprises for themselves upon their return.

Recognizing this problem, the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. MAYBANK] and I, after giving this subject careful study, introduced S. 1495. We feel this bill meets the problem by providing adjusted pay upon discharge in the form of a 10-year bond which may not be cashed for 3 years, except for educational purposes, down-payment on a home, purchase of a farm or farm implements, or for payment on a small business.

This was the first and I believe the most comprehensive bill covering all of these subjects introduced in the Senate. Since that time several bills have been introduced covering various phases of the subject—including the Legion omnibus bill, S. 1617. We feel that the adjusted pay is the best and most practical manner of meeting the problem, particularly for the reason that almost everyone recognizes that there will be adjusted pay. With this thought in mind, we thought we should have legislation giving them the benefit of this adjusted pay at the time they would need it the most for the purposes which I have just outlined. However, we recognize that there are those who feel that the adjusted pay question should wait until the men return from the service. I do not share this view, and feel there would be no better morale builder than the passage of S. 1495; on the other hand, the most important phases of S. 1495 are the educational benefits, the assistance in the purchase of a home, assistance in the purchasing of a farm or farm equipment, also, in the purchase of small businesses. Therefore, we have, in conjunction with the legislative council of the American Legion, taken these most important provisions of S. 1495 and drafted this amendment to S. 1617. The amendment has the backing of the American Legion and will reach the objectives for which we are working. It will give every man in the service an equal opportunity to secure their benefits.

In the event that Senate bill 1617 is favorably reported by the Senate, it is our hope and the hope of the American Legion that this amendment will be adopted.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment be appropriately referred, printed, and printed in the RECORD following my remarks.

There being no objection, the amendment was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. McFARLAND (for himself and Mr. MAYBANK) to the bill (S. 1617) to provide Federal Government aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War No. 2 veterans, viz: On page 9, beginning with line 22, strike out down to and including line 20 on page 16, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"PART VIII

"1. Subject to the provisions and limitations of this part, any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States at any time after August 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who shall not have been dishonorably separated therefrom, and who shall have been separated therefrom after service of 90 days or more, or shall have been separated therefrom after less than 90 days of service for disability incurred in line of duty, shall, upon application to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, be entitled to pursue a course of education or training under this part. Such course of education or training may be any full-time course of education or training (including refresher courses) in any accredited educational or training institution selected by the veteran, if such institution finds the veteran qualified for and accepts him for such course of education or training. No course of education or training under this part in excess of a period of 4 years shall be approved, nor shall any training or education under this part be afforded beyond 6 years after the termination of the present war.

"2. While pursuing a course of education or training under this part, the veteran shall be entitled to a training allowance, to be paid by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, which shall be at the rate of \$50 a month, except that if the veteran is a man and is married, or is a woman and is married to a husband who is shown to the satisfaction of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to be dependent upon her for support, such allowance shall be at the rate of \$75 a month.

"3. When any veteran pursues a course of education or training at any institution under this part, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall pay to such institution with respect to such veteran the customary tuition, laboratory, library, and other fees ordinarily paid by or for students at such institution; but such payments shall not include charges for board, lodging, or other living expenses. The Administrator shall not pay any part of such fees which is in excess of a rate equivalent to \$300 for an ordinary school year and shall not pay such fees for a period longer than the equivalent of 4 ordinary school years.

"4. When the course of education or training under this part consists of training on the job by an employer, such employer shall be required to submit monthly to the Administrator a statement under oath showing any wage, compensation, or other income paid by him to the veteran during the month, directly or indirectly; and based upon such sworn statements, the Administrator is authorized to reduce or discontinue the training allowance.

"5. Any person who, while pursuing a course of education or training under this part, is receiving a pension or compensation under other laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, shall be paid only so much of the training allowance provided under this part for any month as will, when added to the pension or compensation, aggregate the training allowance which would

otherwise be payable for such month under this part. No person who receives vocational rehabilitation under part VII of this regulation shall be entitled to receive education or training under this part.

"6. Any public or private elementary, secondary or other school furnishing education for adults, any business school, college, vocational school, or other educational institution, and any business or other establishment providing apprentice or other training on the job, shall be deemed to be an accredited educational or training institution for the purposes of this part, if it is found by a board appointed under this paragraph to be qualified and suitable for furnishing education or training under this part, and if it complies with such regulations as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for the proper administration of this part. Such Administrator shall appoint in each State a board of five members, not less than three of whom shall be members of the faculties of educational institutions having educational or scientific courses in advance of the subjects taught in standard high school courses. Each such board shall determine whether or not any institution or establishment in its State in which a veteran desires to pursue a course of education or training under this part is qualified and suitable for providing such education or training; and shall perform such other duties and functions as the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs may prescribe. The members of such board shall not receive any compensation for their services on the board, but shall be reimbursed for all necessary travel expenses and shall receive a per diem allowance of \$15 in lieu of subsistence while away from their respective places of residence on business of the board.

"7. In carrying out his powers and duties under this part, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs—

"(a) May prescribe such rules and regulations as he deems necessary or appropriate.

"(b) May employ such additional personnel and experts as are deemed necessary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and State contributions.

"(c) Shall consult with and may utilize the services and facilities of the respective State departments of education of the several States.

"(d) May enter into such agreements or arrangements with public or private institutions or agencies as he finds to be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part.

"(e) May accept uncompensated services upon such terms and conditions as he deems proper.

"8. Such rules and regulations of the Administrator may include such rules and regulations as he deems necessary in order to promote good conduct and cooperation upon the part of persons who are pursuing courses of education or training under this part. Penalties for the breach of such rules or regulations may with the approval of the Administrator extend to a forfeiture or discontinuance of any part of the benefits provided by this part."

SEC. 502. Paragraph 1 of part VII of Veterans' Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended by Public Law No. 16, Seventy-eighth Congress, March 24, 1943, is hereby amended by deleting the date "December 6, 1941," in the first sentence thereof, and substituting the date "August 27, 1940."

TITLE IV. LOANS FOR THE PURCHASE OF HOMES, FARMS, AND BUSINESS PROPERTY GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR LOANS

SEC. 600. (a) Any person who shall have served in the active military or naval service of the United States for more than 90 days at any time after August 27, 1940, and prior

to the termination of the present war, who is not dishonorably separated therefrom, upon separation from active service shall be deemed to be a veteran eligible for the benefits of this title. Any such veteran may apply to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs for a loan for any of the purposes specified in sections 601, 602, and 603. If the Administrator finds that the veteran is eligible for the benefits of this title and is in need of such loan, the Administrator shall submit the veteran's application for approval of the loan as provided in sections 601, 602, and 603. When any such loan has been approved as provided in such sections, the loan shall be made by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

(b) The aggregate of all loans made to any one veteran under this title shall be for such amount not in excess of a thousand dollars as may be applied for by the veteran. Any such loan shall bear no interest for the first year after the loan is made, and thereafter shall bear interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum, compounded annually. No guarantor of any such loan shall be required and no security for the loan shall be required except for a lien, which shall be a first lien where no other lien is required in the purchase of such property; otherwise it shall be a second lien.

(c) Any loan made under this title shall be repayable to the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, and except as otherwise provided in this title, shall be subject to such terms and conditions as may be prescribed jointly by such Administrator and the head of the department or agency to whom the application is submitted for approval of the loan.

PURCHASE OF HOMES

SEC. 601. (a) Any application made under this section for a loan to be used in purchasing residential property shall be submitted to the Federal Housing Administrator for his approval. Such Administrator shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for such property to be purchased by the veteran;

(2) that such property has been approved for mortgage insurance under the National Housing Act as amended or meets the location and construction requirements for such approval; and

(3) that the purchase price paid, or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed the appraised value thereof as determined by the Federal Housing Administrator.

(b) Any application for a loan under this section for the purpose of paying delinquent indebtedness, taxes, or special assessments, on residential property previously purchased for a home by the veteran shall be submitted to the Federal Housing Administrator who shall approve such loan unless in his opinion such loan is unsound or would not be in the interest of the veteran.

(c) No first mortgage shall be ineligible for insurance under the National Housing Act as amended, by reason of any loan made under this title, or by reason of any secondary lien upon the property involved securing such loan.

PURCHASE OF FARMS AND FARM EQUIPMENT

SEC. 602. (a) Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any land, buildings, livestock, equipment, machinery, or implements, to be used in farming operations conducted by the applicant, shall be submitted to the Secretary of Agriculture for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used in bona fide farming operations conducted by him;

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for efficiently conducting such operations;

(3) that the character, ability, and experience of the veteran, and the nature of the proposed farming operations to be conducted by him, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that such operations will be successful; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

(b) Any person who is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to have served in the active military or naval service of the United States for more than 90 days at any time after August 27, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who shall not have been dishonorably separated therefrom, and who shall have been separated therefrom after service of 90 days or more, or shall have been separated therefrom after less than 90 days of service for disability incurred in line of duty, and who is found by the Secretary of Agriculture, by reason of his character, ability, and experience to be likely successfully to carry out undertakings required of him under a loan which may be made under the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, shall be eligible for the benefits of such act to the same extent as if he were a farm tenant.

PURCHASE OF BUSINESS PROPERTY

Sec. 603. Any application made under this title for a loan to be used in purchasing any business, land, buildings, supplies, equipment, machinery, or tools, to be used by the applicant in pursuing a gainful occupation (other than farming), shall be submitted to the Secretary of Commerce for his approval of the loan. Such Secretary shall approve the loan if he finds—

(1) that such loan will be used for part payment for real or personal property purchased or to be purchased by the veteran and used by him in the bona fide pursuit of a gainful occupation (other than farming);

(2) that such property will be useful in and reasonably necessary for the efficient and successful pursuit of such occupation;

(3) that the character, ability, and experience of the veteran, and the conditions under which he proposes to pursue such occupation, are such that there is a reasonable likelihood that he will be successful in the pursuit of such occupation; and

(4) that the purchase price paid or to be paid by the veteran for such property does not exceed a reasonable appraised value therefor as determined by the Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE RULE RELATING TO SUBJECT MATTER OF LEGISLATION AND REVISION OF STATUTES

Mr. ANDREWS submitted the following concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 32), which was referred to the Committee on Rules:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That every bill or joint resolution passed by the Congress shall embrace but one subject and matter properly connected therewith, which subject shall be briefly stated in the title of such bill or joint resolution.

SEC. 2. That no law shall be amended or revised by reference to its title only; but in every case the law, as revised, or section, as amended, shall be reenacted and published at length.

INTERVIEW WITH SENATOR SMITH, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, BY JACOB SIMPSON PAYTON

[Mr. AIKEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an interview with Senator SMITH, of South Carolina, under the heading "A Senator remembers," by Jacob

Simpson Payton, published in the Christian Advocate of January 20, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SENATOR BUTLER CITES FIGURES—EDITORIAL FROM THE COLUMBUS EVENING DISPATCH

[Mr. BUTLER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial entitled "Here's the Proof—Senator BUTLER Cites Figures," published in the Columbus (Ohio) Evening Dispatch of January 24, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

NATIONAL SERVICE LAW

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a letter from Capt. Herman Hirsh, of the Marine Corps, addressed to the Senators from Pennsylvania, regarding a national service law, which appears in the Appendix.]

VOTES FOR SOLDIERS

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD several letters relating to votes for servicemen, which appear in the Appendix.]

JAPANESE MISTREATMENT OF AMERICAN PRISONERS

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to call the attention of the Senate to the headlines in the morning newspapers. We are saddened by those headlines, which read:

Five thousand two hundred Yank war prisoners killed by Jap torture in Philippines; cruel "march of death" described; other thousands of victims were Filipinos; captives were starved, beaten, bayoneted, shot, and even beheaded, Army and Navy report.

Mr. President, this is just another example of the cruelty and the brutality of the Japanese. It is evidence that the leaders of that race are not fit to govern any people. May God be with the relatives of those brave boys who have made the supreme sacrifice.

The Japs will pay, and pay dearly. Our answer will be in blood, and in the ashes of their cities. Those responsible for this brutality must pay, but God forbid that we would ever resort to such torture, even toward beasts such as these. Let them be lined up and shot, that their feet may scorch in hell, where they belong.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. I have asked the Senator to yield because he has discussed a matter which is of vital concern to me. I propose to discuss it further today. I have agreed with the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKELLAR], however, not to interrupt consideration of the appropriation bill. As soon as consideration of the bill is concluded, which I hope may be quickly, I wish to make some comments about the atrocities revealed in the morning newspapers.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I thank the Senator from New Mexico very much. The joint resolution must be passed by Monday in order that the very necessary work covered by it may be continued.

NATIONAL SERVICE LEGISLATION—LETTER FROM SGT. JOHN O. RANEY

Mr. WHEELER. Mr. President, I have not risen to say anything concern-

ing the matter which was called to the attention of the Senate by the junior Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], but I wish to compliment him upon the statement he has made. The only thing I wish to say is that these facts were known sometime ago, and it seems to me the War Department and the Navy Department should have made the report at an earlier time, so that the American people could have known what the facts were.

Mr. President, I hold in my hand a letter written to me by an American boy, a sergeant in the American Army who is with our flying forces in England. He writes me with reference to the legislation which has been proposed by the President and advocated by the Secretary of War, known as the national-service legislation. He writes me as follows:

DEAR SENATOR WHEELER: Although you will no doubt be much too busy to read this, will write it anyway just in case. In our Army paper, the Stars and Stripes, we have been following the debate pro and con on the national-service law and as crew members of the flying forts of the Eighth Air Force we feel we have a right to a few words. We would like to state and we may be quoted—

Mr. President, I read the letter because of that statement; otherwise I would not have quoted it—

That we are firmly against the bill. We do not like the idea of anyone taking our wives, mothers, fathers, sisters, or brothers from the very homes we are fighting for and place them on a farm, ranch, or any other damn place they see fit. We were led to understand that the law in question once caused a civil war and was settled for all time. Frankly, sir, we are sick and tired of hearing a few politicians try to bring slavery back to the United States. If anyone would care to see how miserably that same law has failed in England, tell them to come over. It has ruined thousands of women and broken thousands of homes. We did not want to come over here and do not wish to be here now, but since we must, we will and are doing our best. However, if this bill is passed, I for one am through flying and fighting, for when my Government invades my home, the only thing we have left, there is nothing left to fight for.

Respectfully yours,

Staff Sgt. JOHN O. RANEY,
Three Hundred and Eighty-eighth
Bomb Group, Five Hundred and
Sixty-third Squadron, A. P. O.
634, care of Postmaster, New
York City.

Mr. President, this letter was passed by the British censor, and was passed by the American censor.

When the statement is made by the Secretary of War and by others that unless the proposed legislation is passed the morale of the soldiers will be broken down, it seems to me a letter such as this furnishes ample proof that quite the contrary is true. It is certainly true here in the United States, and it is true apparently among the soldiers fighting overseas.

CANADIAN FARM EQUIPMENT AND MACHINERY

While I am on my feet, Mr. President, I also wish to call the attention of the Senate to a letter which I received from the vice president of an implement com-

pany in Montana. The letter is as follows:

DEAR SENATOR WHEELER: I am attaching hereto a copy of a letter that this firm received today from the Canadian Trade Commissioner, Chicago, Ill. May I direct your attention to the first part of the first sentence of this letter in which it is very specifically and definitely intimated that Canada might be in a position to furnish certain farm implements and machinery for export to the United States in the near future?

It seems mighty queer to me and to a lot of the rest of us Americans that the War Production Board and the War Food Administration are allocating farm equipment for export to Canada and to other British possessions and depriving the American farmer and rancher of equipment that he so badly needs; while at the same time the Canadian manufacturers apparently have a surplus of farm equipment and machinery that they in turn can export to the United States.

I don't care necessarily to have the name of this firm or my own name involved in this, if it can be handled without; but on the other hand, if it is necessary this letter can be used.

It is signed by the vice president of the company.

The letter which the writer received from the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Tribune Tower, 435 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, under date of January 14, 1944, is as follows:

DEAR SIRS: In view of the shortage of farm implements and machinery at this time and the possibility of supplies from Canada in the near future, would you inform me if there would be a market in your territory for importations of Canadian farm implements and machinery. If so, would you advise me of the estimated tonnage or amount that would be marketable.

I would appreciate an early reply at your convenience and thanking you in advance, I am,

Yours faithfully,

H. A. SPENCER,

Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner.

Mr. President, the farmers of the United States have been pleading for farm implements. They have been told not only that they could not obtain farm implements, but as a matter of fact that they should turn in such farm implements as they had on hand which they were not using or which were out of repair, because the Government needed steel and other metals. As the writer of the letter states, we have been exporting farm implements to Canada, and at the same time Canadians are writing asking implement dealers in the United States whether they can sell Canadian farm implements which are manufactured in Canada.

I have written letters to the War Production Board and to the War Food Administration asking them upon what ground they can hold back American farm implements from the farmers of this country and at the same time Canadians can be offering to sell farm implements to the people of the United States.

SUPPLY AND DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LABOR FOR 1944

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business.

The Senate proceeded to consider the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 208) making

an appropriation to assist in providing a supply and distribution of farm labor for the calendar year 1944, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the first amendment of the committee.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, on page 1, line 4, after the word "appropriated", to insert "the following sums, namely" and in line 5, after the word "namely", in the amendment just above stated, to strike out:

The sum of \$27,000,000, which sum, together with the amount appropriated in the act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), shall be merged into one fund, to remain available until December 31, 1944, and to be expended by the War Food Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), appointed pursuant to Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, for assisting in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war, as follows.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, after line 4, to insert:

TITLE I—DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION

For assisting in providing an adequate supply of workers for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities essential to the prosecution of the war, \$35,000,000, which sum, together with the amount appropriated in the act of April 29, 1943 (Public Law 45), shall be merged into one fund, to remain available until December 31, 1944, and to be expended by the War Food Administrator (hereinafter referred to as the "Administrator"), appointed pursuant to Executive Order No. 9334, dated April 19, 1943, as follows:

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Payments to States," on page 2, line 22, after the word "need", to strike out "not more than \$17,500,000" and insert "not less than \$14,000,000 and not more than \$18,500,000"; on page 3, line 8, after the word "recruiting", to strike out "(including recruitment within the State of recruitment for employment elsewhere)"; in line 11, after the word "transportation", to strike out "including transportation from State to State and within the State of recruitment for employment elsewhere"; in line 19, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "\$100,000"; in line 21, after the word "exceed", to strike out "\$40,000" and insert "\$20,000"; in line 24, after the word "advances", to strike out the comma and "the repayments from employers for such advances to be credited to the respective funds apportioned to the States"; and on page 4, line 7, after the word "things", to insert "the furnishing."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Expenditure of other funds," on page 4, line 23, after the words "shall be", to strike out "allotted" and insert "available for expenditure"; in line 24, after the word "Administrator", to strike out "to the Office of Extension, War Food

Administration, for expenditure, of which not to exceed \$200,000 shall be available for administrative expenses in the District of Columbia"; on page 5, line 5, before the word "workers", to strike out "foreign."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 5, in line 9, after the word "families", to strike out the comma and the words "while en route, including the furnishing of health and medical services to agricultural workers and their families housed in any labor supply center operated as a part of this program."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to be heard briefly in opposition to the committee amendment. As I understand the amendment, its net effect, if agreed to, would be to confine medical services solely to migratory workers who are brought in from some other country and transported or given placement under the program envisioned by the joint resolution. It seems to me it is not a proper policy to grant help and medical care to migrant workers or seasonal workers who are brought from one of our neighboring countries, and to deny it to an American citizen who may have been transported just as far or farther from his home, and who is working side by side with the alien who has been brought in. I am not attempting to raise any invidious issue as between American citizens and aliens; but what I have stated is the net effect of the amendment as I understand it. I am anxious to have the amendment rejected on its own merits. If it be rejected, I wish to offer an amendment on behalf of the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], at the request of his State medical association.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I wonder if the Senator's construction can be correct in view of the fact that the amendment on page 5, line 5, striking out the word "foreign," has been agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, that is what I was about to call to the attention of the senior Senator from Wisconsin. It appears to me that by striking out the word "foreign," the matter referred to has been taken care of.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, it is my understanding, and I should like to have the acting chairman of the committee correct me if I am mistaken, that on representations from the State Department that the Mexican Government was concerned, to say the least, lest workers from Mexico coming into this country might not have medical and health care, the committee had proposed to amend the joint resolution so that its effect would be to make the medical and health care available to seasonal workers coming into this country from outside the United States, but not available to those transported in the United States who are American citizens.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I will state how the question arose. If the Senator will read lines 4, 5, and 6 of the joint resolution as it was passed by the

House, he will observe they read as follows:

The recruiting and transportation of foreign workers and their families and necessary personal property, within the United States and elsewhere.

Many of them bring their families. Certainly the United States Government should not be required to furnish medical attention for their families.

I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN] to this matter, and to ask him to state how the provision in the joint resolution would actually operate inasmuch as he has been closely connected with it.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator from Wisconsin will permit me to do so, I should like to say that as the measure was written, the House contemplated that the Federal authorities would handle only foreign workers, leaving everything else to be handled by the extension services of the States. When the Senate just now struck out the word "foreign," it made the bill read so as to cover all workers.

If the Senator will read a little further, he will find that beginning in line 7, provision is made to furnish to workers and their families health and medical and burial services, training, subsistence, allowances, protection, and shelter.

What we were getting away from was the limitation placed by the House as to foreign workers while en route. The House repeated the language. In other words, the House contemplated that the foreign worker would be recruited, and that while he was en route to the State he could receive this service, and that thereafter it would be rendered by the State authority.

We have struck out the word "foreign," and that makes the provision apply to all workers. There is ample authority in the measure to provide health and medical and burial services, training, subsistence, allowances, and so forth, for such workers and their families—that is to say, all workers.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then let me ask, in connection with the amendment which has been brought to my attention by the secretary of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON], whether it is the Senator's interpretation that such services and allowances will be available only to those who have been transported.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct, because the joint resolution says:

The recruiting and transportation of workers.

If the worker was recruited and transported, he could get medical service in just the way provided for by the measure as reported from the committee.

What the senior Senator from California desired to do was to provide that a worker who moved from one State to another on his own power, a worker who was not recruited and was not transported, might also receive medical care and attention. I do not see why the Senator cannot offer that amendment without insisting on having the Senate reject the committee's amendment.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Yes; I think the Senator has straightened me out on this

matter, and that my information was correct insofar as the effect of the measure as passed by the House was concerned, but was not correct insofar as the changes proposed by the Senate committee are concerned.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to be frank, and to say that I have been tied up with the tax bill conference, and have not had a thorough opportunity to study this matter.

So I think I can wait until the committee amendment with respect to the matter has been disposed of, and then offer the amendment to the House text.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I think it would be in order now to offer the amendment the Senator has in mind and we can dispose of it immediately.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Then, Mr. President, I offer the amendment, to be inserted at the proper place, and send it to the desk.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, am I to understand that the Senator has withdrawn his amendment to restore that language?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I withdraw the amendment to reject the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair). The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 5, beginning in line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment submitted by the Senator from Wisconsin on behalf of the Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON].

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 5, line 9, after the word "families", it is proposed to strike out the semicolon and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That funds available to the Administrator may be used for providing health and medical services to other migratory workers and their families who have entered the area without recruitment or assistance of any government agency and have engaged in agricultural work and to whom adequate health and medical services are not otherwise available in the area where they are working."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, in connection with the amendment just agreed to, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD at this point a letter addressed to the senior Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] by the council of the California Medical Association.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
San Francisco, October 18, 1943.
The Honorable HIRAM W. JOHNSON,
United States Senator From California,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: This letter is written on behalf of the agricultural workers of California who have been served by the Agri-

cultural Workers' Health and Medical Association in the past. Our attention has been directed to the present situation by the medical members of their board of directors.

Your attention is called to that section of Public Law 45 regarding the migratory agricultural workers and their families who would be eligible for health and medical service.

The present wording of the act is so restrictive that it excludes from medical care all agricultural workers who do not receive their employment as a result of some activity of some of the Government agencies financed by Public Law 45. This means that our own American agricultural workers who have sufficient initiative and ingenuity to develop employment resources of their own are denied medical assistance.

In order to broaden the scope of professional services to be rendered, a proposed amendment to Public Law 45, section 3 (a) (2), has been suggested. The proposed amendment would be as follows * * *:

The California Medical Association, an organization of some 7,000 licensed physicians and surgeons, through the council, its constituted authority, requests your support of the proposed amendment.

May we express the hope that you will write us in regard thereto? Kindly address your communication to Karl L. Schaupp, M. D., president, California Medical Association, 450 Sutter Street, room 2004, San Francisco 8, Calif.

With thanks for your help in this.

Cordially yours,

THE COUNCIL OF THE CALIFORNIA MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
KARL L. SCHAUPP, M. D.,

President.

PHILIP K. GILMAN, M. D.,

Chairman.

By GEORGE H. KRESS, M. D.,

Secretary.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to request information from the Senator from Tennessee relative to the \$8,000,000 item mentioned in the report. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain where it is to be allowed and how it is to be spent?

I read from the report:

War Food Administration: Farm labor program, \$8,000,000.

I should like to know about about.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, if the Senator will examine page 1 of the joint resolution, he will find that the amount recommended by the House was \$27,000,000. The Budget estimate was \$35,000,000. The difference is \$8,000,000, and the committee has recommended the Budget estimate.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment of the committee was, on page 5, in line 15, after the word "advances", to strike out the comma and the words "the repayments from employers for such advances to be credited to the funds available to the Administrator; (4) payments in lieu of taxes on labor supply centers in accordance with the procedure set forth in the act of June 29, 1936 (40 U. S. C. 432); (5) determination and payment of claims (not exceeding \$50 in any one case) of workers recruited in foreign countries (a) who, in preparation for transporta-

tion to or from the United States and subsequent failure of such transportation, have suffered losses; or (b) who have been transported to the United States and during said transportation, including embarkation and debarkation, have suffered the loss of or damage to personal effects" and insert "(4) lease, repair, alteration, and operation of labor supply centers and other necessary facilities and services"; and on page 6, line 4, after the word "and", to strike out "(6)" and insert "(5)."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona whether the amendment as now drawn, if agreed to, would prohibit the construction of any centers?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes. It does not contemplate new construction.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Was there any testimony before the committee that there was any need for such construction?

Mr. HAYDEN. There was the suggestion on the part of Colonel Bruton that he should be permitted to engage in some construction. He said that what bothered him particularly was that there had been a ruling, by the Comptroller General that to move a Civilian Conservation Corps camp from one place to another was new construction.

The committee had so much difficulty with the matter of labor camps, which was one of the main troubles we were trying to avoid, that the committee decided to restore the words in the original law, as it appears this year, and not provide for having anything new started.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would the Senator object to having the word "relocation" inserted, so as to take care of situations in which is desired to move an old Conservation Corps camp to another place, so that it might be available?

Mr. HAYDEN. We might ask the acting chairman of the committee about that.

Mr. McKELLAR. We might take it to conference.

Mr. HAYDEN. The committee did not want to allow a great number of new camps to be built.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Would the Senator be willing to take such an amendment to conference?

Mr. McKELLAR. Would that imply that new camps could be built?

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. No; as I understand, if the word "relocation," were inserted after the comma in line 3, after the word "alteration," that would confine it; but if that is not so, it could be corrected in conference.

Mr. McKELLAR. If it could be confined to the relocation of existing camps, that would be all right; but the committee was opposed to the building of new camps.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It has been brought to my attention that under existing decisions they are not even using old Conservation Corps camps, which may go to rack and ruin because they are not used any more, and the facilities are not moved to places where they can be used. If the Senator would be willing to take the amendment to conference, it

would throw the matter open to further consideration.

Mr. McKELLAR. We will take it to conference.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 6, line 3, in the committee amendment, after the word "alteration", it is proposed to insert "relocation."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Wisconsin to the committee amendment on page 6, line 3.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment reported by the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 6, after line 5, to strike out:

(b) The Administrator may allocate to any State, in the manner provided in section 2, from the amount made available by this section, such funds for labor supply centers and other necessary services and facilities and for the feeding of workers in such centers, as in his judgment may be more advantageously applied by such State for the Federal Government than by direct expenditure by the War Food Administration. He is also authorized, in connection with the purposes of this subsection, to loan to any State any labor supply center and the facilities and equipment thereof, owned by the United States, under such terms and conditions as he may specify.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 6, line 18, before the word "Not", to strike out "(c)" and insert "(b)"; in the same line, after the word "than", to strike out "\$200,000" and insert "2 percent"; and in line 21, after the word "available", to strike out "for obligation during the calendar year 1944."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 7, line 9, before the word "For", to strike out "(d)" and insert "(c)"; in the same line, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title"; and in line 17, after the word "this", to strike out "joint resolution" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Limitations," on page 8, line 5, after the word "funds", to strike out "herein", and in line 6, before the words "shall be", to insert "in this title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 8, line 14, after the word "funds", to strike out "herein", and in the same line, after the word "appropriated", to insert "in this title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

(c) No part of the funds appropriated in this title shall be used for the establishment or maintenance of regional offices.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the acting chairman or the chairman of the subcommittee what

the testimony was with regard to regional offices.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the testimony was that, without any authority stated in the present law, the practice of setting up regional offices was followed, and that seven such offices were established. The regional offices were established in various parts of the country. For example, in California a regional office was established in San Francisco, 500 miles away from Los Angeles. At one time 37,500 of the foreign laborers were engaged at work in the Los Angeles district. The regional office was of no particular value. It is very expensive to have seven regional offices maintained all the time. Their employees work by the year, and are paid by the year. There is an average of more than 100 employees at each office, employed all the time. The purpose of the joint resolution is largely to furnish seasonal workers in gathering crops, as the Senator knows. The manager, Colonel Bruton, who is apparently a very level-headed man, stated that some of the regional offices should be abolished. He said he thought two of them, beyond any doubt, should be abolished.

Upon reflection, the committee concluded that all of them should be abolished, and that arrangements should be made by which representatives could be employed in the larger districts where it was necessary to have the work done. For example, in the case of the 37,500 foreign workers an additional office must be maintained at Los Angeles anyway. It is now maintained there, and it ought to be there, because of the fact that of a total number of about 70,000 workers, 57,000 were employed in that one district alone.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It seems to me that under the terms of the committee amendment no regional offices could be maintained.

Mr. McKELLAR. The term "regional office" has a technical meaning. As the Senator knows, the practice of establishing regional offices has grown up. Every governmental agency whose activities cover the entire country or a large part of it immediately establishes regional offices. No soldiers were used in the State of Georgia, and yet a regional office was established at Atlanta. A very large number of foreign workers were assigned to Florida, but there was no office in Florida. It was necessary to go several hundred miles to a regional office, and to Washington, if there was any difference to be settled.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. As I understand, the joint resolution applies not only to soldiers, but to all workers, either foreign or domestic, who are transported—

Mr. McKELLAR. From one State to another.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. All workers who are transported to areas where there is a shortage of labor. As I understand, from the investigations of a committee on this subject, the charts of migration, even

before we began any recruiting and transportation, show that the migratory worker starts in the South early in the winter and moves north on both coasts, and even in the central States. Such workers move north as the seasons change. It seems to me that it would be very difficult to administer this program without some administrative system. The program is almost a year-around affair, because of the changes in season, and because the United States is a slice of a continent, and has such wide variations in climate. In order to coordinate this movement and give service to farmers in various localities at the time when it is needed, it seems to me it would be necessary to have some administrative organization.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, let me see if we can arrive at an understanding of this matter by way of definition.

Ordinarily a regional office is an office in which policies for a certain region are determined. Colonel Bruton testified before our committee that all policies are fixed in Washington. For example, in the migratory movement of laborers up the Atlantic coast, when their work in Maryland is completed and they are needed in New Jersey, the New Jersey authorities say how many they want, and the Maryland authorities say how many they can release. That is all handled in Washington. A similar situation prevails in connection with the movement from California to Oregon. The determination as to what numbers are needed, and where they shall be moved, is made in Washington. Therefore, it is not necessary to establish permanent offices in Atlanta, Ga., or Philadelphia, Pa., to handle questions of policy.

What the Senator has in mind, to which the committee had no objection, is this: There must be, of course, an operational field unit. If workers are being moved from Maryland to Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there must be an operational field unit to see that the equipment goes along with them, and to handle the movement in the field. That is a field operation, after the policy has been determined. It is not the desire of our committee to prevent anything like that being done, as the acting chairman has explained; but we do not want to have permanent regional offices established, where policies are determined, when such offices may be needed at one time and not at another.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, as I understand the construction of this amendment, it would not prevent the establishment of whatever operational management offices are necessary in order to effectuate the work of this organization.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is exactly correct.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. With that statement, I am satisfied.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I should like to ask a question. I am not as familiar with this measure as I should be, because I have been engaged in the work of another committee. As I understand, this law was in effect last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. That is correct.

Mr. LANGER. Can the Senator tell me from what countries the foreign workers came?

Mr. HAYDEN. In the greatest numbers they came from Mexico. I cannot tell the Senator offhand exactly how many came from Mexico. It is in the record. The remaining two principal sources are Jamaica and the Bahama Islands. On the Atlantic coast the Jamaicans and Bahamians are used principally. In the Midwest and on the Pacific coast the agricultural laborers came principally from Mexico. There were also some Canadians imported.

Mr. LANGER. Are not the countries from which these laborers have come as interested in winning the war as is the United States?

Mr. HAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. LANGER. What is the logic in our Government, while our soldiers are away fighting for the preservation of those countries importing laborers from those countries to do work in our country?

Mr. McKELLAR. The explanation is that we do not have the necessary number of workers to do the work. If the Senator will read the record he will find that the evidence on that point is overwhelming. During last year the use of foreign labor added enormously to the crop production of the country. The additional production of crops throughout the Nation amounted in value to many million dollars.

I may say to the Senator from North Dakota that in the fruit region adjacent to Los Angeles I understand there are now approximately 7,500 of such workers who are there under the extension of 1 month which we provided for last December in the operation of the law. Their work is very necessary.

A gentleman was in my office yesterday. I do not remember where he came from. Concerning beans he said that, as I recall, 50,000 tons of beans were saved by the help of these workers, and that without them the beans would have been destroyed on the ground or would have rotted in the fields, and would not have been usable as food for mankind.

The farmers who employ the laborers pay them good wages. Their labor is of very great benefit to the war effort in the matter of furnishing food. It is of very great benefit to the farmers of our country wherever the laborers are used. Last year this type of labor was employed in 36 or 37 States. I may say to the Senator that there has been almost universal approval of the work which has been done, and that provision has been made to return the laborers to their respective countries when they are no longer needed. They are not to remain in this country permanently.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. Has there been any attempt made to bring Puerto Ricans to this country to do some of the work to which the Senator has referred?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I can answer the question of the Senator from North Dakota.

A proposal was made to import Puerto Ricans to do industrial labor, such as the maintenance of railroad tracks, and other work of that kind. Difficulty has been encountered in that respect. I will say frankly that one reason why the proposal is made to import aliens for laboring purposes is that we are certain they will return to their respective homes. That is the first thing which is made certain. The alien is fingerprinted, photographed, and thoroughly identified. He is then given a medical examination, and kept under Federal control all the time he is in the United States. A part of his wages is retained. In the case of Mexicans it is 10 percent, and in the case of those coming from the West Indies \$1 a day is deducted from the wages, sent home, and deposited in a bank to the credit of the individual. We are not in any way interfering with the firmly established national immigration policy. We are strictly enforcing it. One reason why it costs as much as it does is that we keep tab on every individual as long as he is in the United States, and we make sure that he will return to his home when the emergency is over.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I am not necessarily opposed to the joint resolution; I am merely trying to obtain some information with regard to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. If the Senator will examine the joint resolution, together with a copy of the hearings, I have not the slightest doubt that he will endorse it, because it is a very valuable measure.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I wish to supplement what the able Senator has said. Many of our farmers in Michigan who are producing various fruit crops, and particularly beet crops, would now be out of business without this migratory labor. It is absolutely indispensable.

Mr. McKELLAR. Without such labor, food would be lost.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Certainly.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to bear testimony similar to that offered by the Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG]. In my State the movement into this country of Canadian labor to help us harvest our potato crop is indispensable at the present time. Last year in one county of my State we had a crop of approximately 70,000,000 bushels of potatoes. Without this help having been brought in from the outside, millions of bushels of potatoes would have been ruined.

We have a similar situation in respect to our woods operations. There is not available in the State or in the surrounding territory a sufficient number of woodsmen to carry on woods operations and all the industries dependent upon those operations. The pending measure would make it possible to furnish a source of labor supply which is absolutely necessary in the two occupations to which I have referred.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I merely wish to make an inquiry. As I understand, un-

der the provisions of existing law, laborers are brought in from Central and South America and certain other areas.

Mr. McKELLAR. They are all brought from this hemisphere.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Are not some brought from the Bahamas?

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes.

Mr. REVERCOMB. Under the provisions of the law, they must be native-born. Is that statement correct?

Mr. McKELLAR. I do not know that there is any such requirement in the law, but they are brought only from countries in this hemisphere.

Mr. HAYDEN. They must be native-born when imported. In order to facilitate agricultural employment the law provides that they must be native-born residents of North America, South America, or Central America.

Mr. REVERCOMB. In other words, this country cannot be used as a clearing ground for immigration from other countries.

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, no. Every precaution in the world has been taken in the joint resolution to guard against laborers being allowed to come into this country in the way referred to by the Senator. They must return to the countries whence they came.

Mr. REVERCOMB. I understand that, but they must be native-born residents of some country in this hemisphere before they are allowed to come into this country.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Referring to the new subsection (c) which we have been discussing, I understood the Senator to say that seven regional offices are involved.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. With about 100 employees in each office.

Mr. McKELLAR. The average is more than 100. One thousand three hundred and ninety-six persons are employed outside Washington to administer the law. Most of them are in the regional offices. I will give the Senator the exact number. I refer to the table on page 196 of the hearings where it will be seen that the number of employees at the first office is 101, at the next 153, at the next 62, at the next 78, at the next 78, at the next 72. In San Francisco there are 135 and in Portland, Oreg., there are 62. The total number employed at regional offices is 663.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. When it was decided to abolish regional offices, was it the belief of the committee that the several hundred employees—whatever the exact number may be—would be removed from the pay roll or shunted over into some other department?

Mr. McKELLAR. That would depend on those in control of the organization. I have no doubt that the employees will be moved largely to the places where the work is done. I use Los Angeles as an illustration because every Senator knows that it is the center of a large fruit industry. Instead of being used in San

Francisco, the employees will no doubt be moved to Los Angeles.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I understood the Senator to state that the reason for abolishing the regional offices was in the interest of economy and getting rid of administrative expenses. If those employees are to be simply shunted over into another job, with another name, what will be accomplished?

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will yield to me I think I can explain the situation.

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HAYDEN. The handling of aliens in the United States is an expensive operation because it is necessary to keep books on each individual alien. That is done in the first place to insure that he will leave the United States when his time is up. We identify him, we fingerprint him, we make that record of him, and keep track of him all the time.

The second reason why it is necessary to keep books with him is, as I have heretofore stated, that a part of his pay is deducted and sent back to his home. In the agreement with the foreign country it is provided that he shall receive the prevailing rate of wages in the area where he is employed and, in order to insure that being done, it is necessary to know about the contract which is made with the farmer who employs him. That involves more bookkeeping. Somebody has to keep that record.

We want to be sure that he is deported after he is through with his work. We have to have the record in order to keep the bargain we made with his government that a part of his pay will be sent home. That has to be done anyway; but what we are trying to get away from is a policy-making office that did not perform these functions, which are required under the agreements with foreign governments.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I thank the Senator for his explanation, but I want to ask one further question if the Senator from Tennessee will pardon me.

Mr. McKELLAR. Certainly.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I know it is necessary and that it has to be done, but the major portion of the work of the regional offices, if I understand their operations correctly, is in dealing with our own people and moving them around, and not so much with the aliens. The aliens are a minority group as compared with all farm labor.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator is mistaken about that. The number of aliens brought in last year was between seventy and eighty thousand. We have need this year for twice that many—for 150,000 if we can get them. The actual supervised movement last year from one State to another was only about 20,000, according to the record. What the Senator has in mind is the movement within a State, and that was wholly transferred to the Extension Service in each State. It is not necessary at all to deal with the matter in the regional offices, except to the extent that there has sometimes to be moved from one State to another certain equipment which is needed. There

the Federal end of it comes in, but, so far as the handling of intractable labor is concerned, last year it was completely transferred to the Extension Service in the State, and it operated, I think, successfully, and it does not need extensive Federal supervision.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. What I wanted to know particularly was what is going to happen to the seven or eight hundred employees of the regional offices, and if we are going to save the amount represented by their salaries, or whether they are merely to be assigned elsewhere.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. As I understand, we spend approximately \$300,000,000 for Puerto Rico to support the population there because it is claimed that the island is over-populated. I want to know what attempt has been made to bring Puerto Ricans to this country to perform farm labor here?

Mr. McKELLAR. There has been no attempt to do that.

Mr. LANGER. In other words, we send them money to support them and then pay laborers from other countries to come here and work for us.

Mr. McKELLAR. We do in this particular instance; yes.

Mr. LANGER. Many Mexicans come to this country to work in the sugar fields of North Dakota, and they have done a good job. Before the war they paid their own expenses to our State, but since the war the Government, apparently, has been paying all the expenses of transportation and everything else.

Mr. McKELLAR. We pay the transportation and then those who employ the imported laborers pay them for their work. It is absolutely necessary. Last year a great many of these workers helped gather the crops in North Dakota, and I am very glad they did because North Dakota aided in the production of food that is so necessary in the war effort at this time. It is somewhat expensive, it is true, but it is absolutely necessary.

Mr. LANGER. Do not any of the foreign countries contribute anything toward the support and the transportation of these workers?

Mr. McKELLAR. No, sir; the Government puts up the money to bring them to the ports of entry and then those who employ them pay them for their work.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I should like to record at this time that in the committee I voted against turning all this program over to the War Food Administrator, instead of putting it into the hands of the State extension services. I should like to have it recorded that last year 3,500,000 placements of farm workers were handled by the extension services, and they spent only \$5,700,000 out of the \$14,000,000 that was made available to them, and they returned the difference to the Treasury. The House joint resolution provided that when the foreign laborers were brought into the States

they would be turned over to the extension services. I still think it would be a good thing to have the measure go to conference with that idea in mind. That will be the case, will it not?

Mr. McKELLAR. Oh, yes; the joint resolution will go to conference in that form.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I do not want the impression to be created that the Senate is not supporting the committee in that matter.

Mr. McKELLAR. Of course not.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. It is one of vital importance. I completely disagree with the statement made by the junior Senator from Illinois. So far as the number of placements is concerned, it is obvious that because the Extension Service had the placements of those who were residents in the county or within the State it naturally made a great many more placements at much less expense, but the foreign laborers represented the difference between success and failure of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of valuable food in this country. They had to be brought in from the outside; they had to be handled in an entirely different way. So I want the RECORD to show that I think the committee was a hundred percent right in the amendment which the Senate has now adopted.

Mr. McKELLAR. I thank the Senator. I had the same idea as the Senator from Illinois entertains when we first began consideration of the matter. I think the Farm Extension Service has done a wonderful work in this country. I think it is one of the best organizations in the Federal service. I have the greatest respect and admiration for it. I think it is doing now a great work. But when the joint resolution came before the Senate committee, Mr. Jones, the War Food Administrator, appeared and testified that his organization did not want it to take the course suggested by the Senator from Illinois. They preferred that it should follow the successful course that was taken last year.

Then, came Mr. M. L. Wilson, head of the Farm Extension Service, and he testified that they did not want to handle the matter. Somehow or other, I do not like to put on a public officer additional duties, particularly such important duties as these, when he himself says that he does not want it. Others said the same thing, and the heads of the land-grant colleges came and testified the same way.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Including Dean Martin.

Mr. McKELLAR. Yes, Dean Martin, as the Senator suggests. So, although I had the idea that it might be done more economically and probably just as well or better by the Farm Extension Service, I came to the conclusion that, in view of its success last year along the line that was then adopted, and as we did not intend to make it a permanent organization but only one to operate during the war period, undoubtedly we had better stick to the law as it was last year. The principal reason was that the Extension Service did not want to take it, and the other reason was the success of the undertaking last year.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me at that point?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. If the Senator will permit, I do not wish to take the time to read Dean Martin's statement on behalf of the Land Grant College Association, but it is clear from his statement, which appears at page 142 and following of the record.

Mr. McKELLAR. I hope the Senator will put it in the RECORD.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. That the Extension Service and the land-grant colleges feel that they are primarily engaged in the field of education, and they do not want this temporary wartime operating job dumped in their laps. I may not use language which the dean would approve, but that is the substance of their statement. I ask that the statement be incorporated in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY DEAN WILLIAM H. MARTIN, OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, RUTGERS UNIVERSITY, REPRESENTING THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE ASSOCIATION OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

FUNCTION OF EXTENSION SERVICE

The Cooperative Extension Service is a joint activity of the State land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture. Its purpose, as set forth by the Congress in the basic Smith-Lever Act, is "to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of same." Congress specified further that its work "shall consist of the giving of instruction and practical demonstrations . . . and imparting . . . information. . . ."

Thus the Extension Service from the outset has been construed to be an educational agency, an organic arm of the cooperative educational program originally established with the passage of the Land Grant Act, and now specifically defined to include the fields of resident teaching, research, and extension teaching. The Extension Service personnel is qualified, by training and experience, to work most efficiently in this field. In the judgment of the Land Grant College Association, the best long-time interests of the people will be served by continuing the permanent program of the land-grant colleges within the sphere of activities that may be regarded as purely educational in nature.

COOPERATION OF EXTENSION SERVICE IN WAR EFFORT

Under war conditions, however, it is recognized that the total mobilization of our national resources may require that many individuals and agencies pursue activities lying outside their traditional fields. The land-grant colleges have accepted, and will continue to accept, such extraordinary responsibilities in the field of agriculture as the Congress may feel they are best qualified to bear. It is assumed, of course, that such emergency assignments of responsibilities will carry with them the means with which to fulfill them.

This is a general statement of policy designed to promote the most effective utilization of the facilities of the land-grant colleges in furtherance of the war effort. It is felt that the specific application of this policy

to the farm-labor program should be developed by the Congress.

ATTITUDE OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TOWARD TRANSFERRING TO EXTENSION SERVICE HANDLING OF FOREIGN AND INTERSTATE LABOR

The executive committee doubts, however, if the Extension Service is so organized or equipped as to operate effectively in the field of interstate or international movement of farm labor. It also looks with much concern on too close involvement of the county extension agents in matters having to do with agricultural deferments by the selective-service boards. The Extension Service must work amicably with all farmers.

Obviously, the Extension Service is ready and willing to furnish Congress with all available information concerning the requirements for farm labor which must be met to enable farmers to continue maximum production of the agricultural products so necessary to the war effort.

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. BROOKS. I do not intend to put anything in the RECORD, but I do want the RECORD to show that this is not all one-sided. There were three heads of various State extension services who testified to the absolute essentiality and indispensability of this foreign labor to their successful crop harvesting.

Mr. McKELLAR. That is correct.

Mr. BROOKS. Everyone admits that it is necessary. The question of who handles it is an entirely different problem. The heads of the extension service in Tennessee, in Minnesota, and in Maryland came and testified that there was a duplication of effort, that the farmers in their communities were acquainted with them, that they are in the area the year round, and that the farmers brought all their problems to them, and brought this labor problem to them also. I merely want the RECORD to show that I think the best way to handle the matter is through the Extension Service, and I hope that out of the conference the bill may come back with that provided for.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from Illinois is correct in all he says about the testimony and about his position, which to me has a great deal of merit. The only reason why I approved the amendment is the reason I have given.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, the observation should be made for the RECORD, in connection with the question of foreign labor, that the foreign governments would, I think, much prefer to have an agency directly representing the Central Government rather than several agencies which may be said to be partially Federal, but are mostly State organizations, represented by 48 different agricultural extension agencies throughout the United States.

There will be found in the record of the Senate committee hearings, at page 132, a letter written by our representative in Mexico to the Secretary of State in Washington, showing, in substance, that the Mexican Government views with alarm an undertaking, on the part of the House through the pending bill, to take the authority out of the hands of the Federal Government, and place it in the hands of the State governments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 9, line 6.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the subhead "Miscellaneous provisions," on page 9, line 10, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 15, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, line 18, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 9, after the word "receipts", to strike out the colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That all receipts derived from the furnishing of subsistence to workers shall be credited to the appropriation in section 1 and be available for expenditure by the Administrator for the replenishment of subsistence supplies and for expenses incident to the furnishing of such subsistence."

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Arizona how much was derived from subsistence last year, and to what extent this amendment would curtail the operations.

Mr. HAYDEN. It would not affect it at all. The amendment would merely do away with the revolving fund. We were told in the hearings, if my recollection is correct, that about \$12,000,000 was collected from imported labor for meals furnished them. They have to pay for their meals. Under the procedure followed, the \$12,000,000 was deposited in the Treasury. The House language, as we interpret it, would make it a revolving fund which could be used over and over again.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. What I rose to ask was whether the effect of the amendment would be actually to reduce the amount of money available for this work for this year. If it amounts to \$12,000,000, which they were able to collect as they went along with the program last year, and then used for further expenditures, it would seem to me—although here again I plead that I am not sufficiently familiar with the matter, for the reasons I have already stated, to speak with authority—that the net effect would be to curtail the operating funds, assuming a program of equal magnitude with that of last year, to the extent of about \$12,000,000. Yet I understood the Senator from Tennessee to say that we need twice as many laborers this year as we had last year.

Mr. HAYDEN. The Senator from Tennessee will explain how it is handled in another way.

Mr. McKELLAR. Last year, while we appropriated money for this purpose, none of it was used. The provision was found ineffective, as it was managed. So there is set up this year a different method, which enlarges and increases the work and takes care of it.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. So, as a matter of fact, the amendment will not result in curtailing the amount of money available for this year's operations, be-

cause the funds are put into the general fund, instead of being used as a revolving fund?

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment on page 10, line 9.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Clerk will state the next amendment of the committee.

The next amendment was, on page 10, line 18, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 6, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title"; and in line 7, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 11, after the word "perishable", to strike out "or seasonal fruits and vegetables" and insert "agricultural products."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 12, to strike out:

(1) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary in the act approved July 12, 1943 (Public Law 132), funds available to the War Manpower Commission for the current migration of Mexican or Canadian nationals under the auspices of the War Manpower Commission for industrial and railroad purposes essential to the war effort, may continue to be expended during the fiscal year 1944.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, line 20, before the word "This", to strike out "(j)" and insert "(i)"; in the same line, before the word "shall", to strike out "act" and insert "title"; and in line 23, after the word "this", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 13, after line 23, to insert:

(j) If the Administrator finds that there is inadequate farm labor in any area, the Administrator and the agricultural extension service of the land-grant colleges in the respective States are hereby authorized for the purposes of this title, to negotiate directly with the War Department for the utilization of prisoners of war and the emergency use of soldiers of the United States for the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities within the several States upon such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed upon, subject, in the case of prisoners of war, to the terms of any treaties or international agreements to which the United States of America is signatory and which are now in effect.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I should like to obtain information about the reasons for this amendment. As it strikes me at first reading, the amendment would have the effect of treating war prisoners, as a part of the seasonal labor force, differently from the treatment accorded those who are brought in from abroad, and that it would cut off any activity heretofore undertaken by the Administrator and the War Manpower Commission. Am I correct or wrong about that?

Mr. HAYDEN. Essentially, of course, there is a difference between a prisoner of war and a free alien who comes into the country.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Certainly; but so far as the total labor supply is concerned, it would seem to me they should all be considered as available, and we should not have more concentration of war prisoners in one place when there is a greater demand for them somewhere else.

Mr. HAYDEN. The complaint made to the committee by the American Farm Bureau Federation was that in a number of instances, where there were available within a State or an area prisoners of war who could do agricultural work, it took so long a time to unwind the red tape and get them that the crops were lost. Instead of having them go around through the War Manpower Commission, and every other agency which has been interested in the matter heretofore, the amendment would provide that if the Administrator felt that there was an inadequate farm-labor supply in any area, then he, or the land-grant college, could go directly to the Army and get the matter fixed up. It would simply cut red tape. That is all it is designed to do.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope the Senator will make further study of this matter. It struck me that, instead of having the number of war prisoners available considered with the total labor supply, and allocated and sent to places in relation to the total demand, the net effect of the amendment would be that the war prisoners would be segregated and made available directly to the local communities without the consideration of the over-all problem.

For example, there may be a shortage of labor in one State and there may be a greater shortage of labor in another. It would seem to me that in meeting that problem the war prisoners should be sent where there is the greatest need, rather than segregated and utilized as a separate labor force.

Mr. HAYDEN. If the Senator will permit, that is exactly what we directed the Administrator to do. The amendment provides, "If the Administrator finds that there is inadequate farm labor in any area," and so forth. He finds it in relation to all other areas, which is his business, he being the head of the national organization, and the War Food Administrator. If he finds that there is a shortage in any area, he can go directly to the War Department and say, "You have in this area certain prisoners of war, and we would like to use them." I cannot see any objection to it.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, let me call attention to the testimony of Mr. O'Neal, head of the Farm Bureau Federation, which appears on page 66 of the committee hearings:

Experience has already demonstrated the need for definite authority to enable the Federal Office of Extension and the State extension offices to negotiate directly with the War Department for the utilization of prisoners of war, and also for the emergency use of soldiers in the production and harvesting of agricultural commodities. At the present time it is necessary to go through a maze of red tape, restrictions, and delays imposed by

the War Manpower Commission and the United States Employment Service. While all this procedure is going on, needed food supplies may be lost. Serious losses have already occurred in some areas.

That is the reason for this provision, and it seems to me to be admirably stated.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I am still not convinced, but the matter will go to conference. What I am concerned about is that there shall not be any separate use of the war prisoners in an area simply because there is a shortage there, as against the perhaps more important and urgent need for them somewhere else. It seems to me that this provision for direct negotiation with the War Department separates them and gives them different treatment than is accorded those who are brought in from other countries or are transported in interstate commerce.

Mr. McKELLAR. That may be, but it results in considerable saving of food crops.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I hope the Senator will consider this angle of the situation, because it seems to me it would be very unfortunate if what I am apprehensive about should occur.

Mr. McKELLAR. I have no doubt it will be thoroughly gone over in conference.

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, it was my experience, in trying to have my own State of Louisiana avail itself of war prison labor last season, especially in the case of the rice crop and the sugarcane crop, that there was considerable delay, and I think if we can have direct negotiation and obtain quicker action it will probably be much better. I am not criticizing anyone. We did receive war prison labor eventually in the sugarcane fields, which practically saved the crop. I think it has been estimated that as much as 50 percent of that crop would have been lost had we not obtained the prison labor. It was of great help in the rice crop also, as well as the cotton crop. I mention the cane and the rice crops because they are both so very essential to the prosecution of the war. But we ought to avoid as much as possible red tape and delays in obtaining the prison labor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 13, beginning in line 24.

The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the next committee amendment.

The next amendment was, on page 14, line 12, after the word "This", to strike out "act" and insert "title."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 14, after line 13, to insert:

TITLE II—EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT—OFFICE FOR EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT
WAR MANPOWER COMMISSION

Migration of workers: To enable the War Manpower Commission to provide, in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Chairman of said Commission, for the temporary migration of workers from foreign countries within the Western Hemisphere

(pursuant to agreements between the United States and such foreign countries) for employment in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the preservation, marketing, or distribution of agricultural products, including the transportation of such workers from points outside the United States to ports of entry of the United States and return (including transportation from place of employment in the United States to port of entry of the United States in any case of default by an employer to provide such transportation to a worker, in which event the employer shall be liable to the United States for the cost thereof), cost of temporary maintenance of workers in reception centers in foreign countries and in the United States, when necessary, reasonable subsistence and emergency medical care of such workers from the time of reporting for transportation to the United States or return to the country of origin until arrival at the destination, necessary assistance to meet emergency health and welfare problems while in the United States, when such assistance is not otherwise available to such persons, and guarantees of employment while in the United States to the extent agreed upon with the foreign country from which the worker is imported, fiscal year 1944, \$1,359,200, of which not to exceed \$97,200 shall be available for all administrative expenses necessary for the foregoing, including not to exceed \$10,000 for temporary employment of administrative personnel outside continental United States, not to exceed \$1,000 for printing and binding outside continental United States without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and section 11 of the act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111), and not to exceed \$20,000 for travel expenses: *Provided*, That no transportation of workers shall be allowed hereunder unless the employer and the worker have entered into a contract for employment approved by said Chairman or his designee, and unless said Chairman certifies that reasonably adequate use is being made of local labor supply: *Provided further*, That this appropriation shall remain available after June 30, 1944, for the purpose of fulfilling guarantees and other obligations theretofore incurred with respect to such foreign workers and for all other purposes connected with the protection and ultimate return of any workers theretofore transported: *Provided further*, That no part of this appropriation shall be available for the recruitment or transportation of workers for employment in agriculture: *Provided further*, That the general provisions under the caption "Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management," contained in the National War Agencies Appropriation Act, 1944, and applicable to the constituent agencies of the Office for Emergency Management contained therein shall be applicable to the appropriations to the War Manpower Commission contained in this paragraph.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, I should like to make an explanation of the amendment. There is a very serious shortage of labor in the woods to cut trees to make wood pulp and to cut timber to make containers for fruits and vegetables. In my own State, in the Salt River Valley, we lost 500 carloads of winter lettuce because the box shuck could not be obtained to put the lettuce in boxes and fit them for shipment. Under those circumstances, knowing that to be a fact, and knowing how short paper is for newspapers—I had it all confirmed by a letter from one of the leading agricultural journals of the Pacific coast, which stated that if foreign labor could be obtained that was familiar with working in the woods, it would be a

great help. They thought that they knew where such labor was, and on inquiry I found that the place they had in mind was British Honduras.

In British Honduras they have had a large mahogany industry for a long time, and many men skilled in cutting mahogany trees, but the demand for mahogany wood during the war is almost nil. So the British Government took 600 of these British Honduran woodsmen to Scotland, and they have been employed there cutting down a pine forest which grew up since the last war. That operation is about complete and they will soon be on their way back.

A number of other of these woodsmen went from British Honduras to the Panama Canal, and helped to clear the right-of-way for the third set of locks, and that operation is about completed.

So it is known that in that particular area at least 1,500 skilled men could be obtained to go into the woods. The same is true of the tropical forests of Mexico and Central America and other countries.

I took the matter up with the War Manpower Commission and asked, "What is necessary to be done to find this labor?" and this text was submitted, in the form of an amendment, which has been adopted by the committee. The committee has confined it, Senators will observe, to enable the War Manpower Commission to provide for the admission by agreement with foreign governments of their nationals into this country to be employed in the continental United States with industries and services essential to the preservation, marketing, or distribution of agricultural products.

Timber, according to a Federal statute, is an agricultural product. It will be very helpful indeed if this work can be carried on. The difference between the procedure and that with respect to the importation of agricultural labor is that our Government will pay the expenses from the country of origin to a port of entry in the United States. From there the rail transportation must be paid by the employer in the United States. That is what is now being done under the allotment from the President's fund with respect to railroad workers.

There are now about 12,000 Mexicans in the United States employed as track workers, largely by the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe railroads. They sent down to Mexico their own locomotives and cars because of the lack of equipment, and they have paid all the rail transportation there and back. But it is done under the same basic agreement with which agricultural labor is imported, that is, that they will return when their work is over, they will receive the prevailing rate of wage, and a deduction is made from their wages as in the case of agricultural labor. But the burden of the employer is greater than it is in the case of agricultural labor.

Mr. President, I thought this explanation was due the Senate before the amendment was adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee

amendment beginning in line 14, on page 14.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I send an amendment to the desk, which I ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 14, after line 11, it is proposed to insert the following new paragraph:

(k) The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained in this title shall be available from and including February 1, 1944, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between January 31, 1944, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I very much regret that I shall have to leave the Chamber. The conferees on the tax bill are meeting at 1:30 and there is one very important amendment coming up there in which I am interested. I had intended to raise some other questions in connection with the joint resolution, but I am unable to do so.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Tennessee.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, that completes the amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The joint resolution is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the joint resolution.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the joint resolution be read a third time.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 203) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the clerks may be granted authority to make necessary changes in section numbers.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, request a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, Mr. LODGE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

JAPANESE BARBARISM AND ATROCITY

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, last night at a late hour I was called over the telephone by one of the press agencies. The representative of the agency read to me a news release issued by the War Department and Navy Department in a joint statement which appears in this morning's newspapers.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me so that I may suggest the absence of a quorum?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. RUSSELL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Eastland	O'Daniel
Andrews	George	Overton
Austin	Gerry	Pepper
Bailey	Gillette	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Revercomb
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barkley	Gurney	Robertson
Elilo	Hatch	Russell
Bone	Hawkes	Shipstead
Ebrewster	Hayden	Smith
Bridges	Hill	Stewart
Brooks	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Buck	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Bushfield	Langer	Truman
Eutler	Lodge	Tunnell
Eyrd	McClellan	Tydings
Capper	McFarland	Vandenberg
Caraway	McKellar	Wagner
Clark, Idaho	Maloney	Wallgren
Clark, Mo.	Maybank	Walsh, Mass.
Connally	Mead	Wheeler
Danaher	Millikin	White
Davis	Moore	Wilson
Downey	Murdoch	

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Seventy-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, I greatly regret that, because of the absence of so many Senators from the city, the attendance of many Senators at committee meetings, and the absence of other Senators from the Chamber because of other official business, a number of Senators are not now on the floor of the Senate. I do not take that position because I want them to hear what I myself have to say, but because I should like to have every Member of the Senate, every Member of the House of Representatives, and every person in public and private life of this country raise his voice in such a protest that it would reach across the ocean into the enemy's land. I discuss today the terrible story of atrocities committed on American soldiers captured on Bataan and Corregidor.

As I said at the beginning of my remarks, Mr. President, I was called last night on the telephone, and that story was related to me. The story I was told over the telephone, and as it appears this morning in the newspapers, was and is a story of brutality and barbarism unequalled in the annals of the history of civilized men or nations. The gruesome details are fully set forth in the joint statement issued by the Army and Navy officials. It reveals the tragedy of 5,200 American prisoners of war killed by torture, by starvation—a story of wanton murder and butchery inflicted by the Japanese not only upon American soldiers but upon Filipino soldiers as well.

I quote from the newspaper story:

During an 85-mile "march of death" which began the day of the surrender on Bataan . . .

Americans and Filipinos were not permitted to eat food they had with them.

Unbelievable as it may seem, yet the testimony of eye witnesses discloses as true that our soldiers, and the Filipinos also, who happened to have in their possession Japanese tokens or money were executed in the cruel, barbarous,

and savage manner of actual beheading. Even the sick and disabled from the hospitals were forced into the marching columns, and those who could not march were shot. When on that 85-mile march of death the pangs of thirst overcame the caution and prudence of American boys, and they dashed to roadside wells, they were shot down and killed in cold blood.

At the end of that long march of death 12,000 prisoners were kept for a whole week without food on a concrete floor about 100 yards square. After 7 days the 7,000 Americans and 5,000 Filipinos were given their first food—1 mess kit of rice and a can of sardines.

Mr. President, the relation of further details of this dastardly treatment accorded our soldiers is unnecessary. Every Senator has read the full story as it appears in the newspapers, and this morning every American has learned of the torture, the cruel and barbarous treatment accorded prisoners of war by the so-called modern Japanese Nation.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HATCH. I yield.

Mr. DAVIS. I regret that I am required to leave the Chamber in order to attend a meeting in the Ways and Means Committee room of the conferees on the tax bill. I should like to give an expression of my own feeling after reading what appeared in this morning's newspapers. I say that the inhumane and unbelievably barbarous action of the Japanese disqualifies Japan from even being considered one of the civilized nations of the world.

Mr. HATCH. I thank the Senator, and I am in thorough accord with what he has said.

But, Mr. President, the story appearing in the press of this morning is not exactly new to me. It only confirms what I have long dreaded and feared. In that group of American soldiers were many boys from my own State—probably a larger percentage, according to population, than from any other State in the Union. There were men and young men whom I have known, some of them all the years of their lives. Some of those boys I have known since boyhood. I know their fathers and mothers, and count them my close personal friends. With some of the older men I have been associated in business and in friendly and social relations for many, many years. While I have been deeply concerned about the men from every other section of the country, nevertheless, it is but natural that, having had such intimate acquaintance with so many of the men from New Mexico, I have been more deeply concerned, perhaps, with their safety and with their welfare.

At any rate, ever since the fall of Bataan I have tried in every possible way to ascertain what I could about the treatment of those soldiers and have tried to get relief to them and information about them. In various conferences with officials of the various agencies of the Government and of the Red Cross I have received information which

I have not heretofore made public, because I thought it would do no good and perhaps would add further fear and sorrow to the relatives of those men taken prisoner in the Philippines. During these conferences, when I learned that the Japanese people had refused to permit any inspection of or visitation to the prison camps in the Philippines by representatives of neutral nations or by the Red Cross, I was convinced that conditions there were such that the Japanese were afraid to reveal the stark, grim, and naked truth. That truth stands revealed today in a way which shocks and horrifies not only every American, but every decent person throughout the whole civilized world.

Mr. President, the truest possible test of a civilized nation is its treatment of prisoners of war. Always we have known that the uncivilized, the uncultured, the barbarian, has tortured, killed, and cruelly murdered defenseless prisoners taken captive in battle, but as man emerged from the dark ages, from the age of the brute and the beast, when his mind and conscience became awakened to the needless and unjustified torture of helpless captives, he progressed and accorded to prisoners of war that humane treatment which ought to be accorded to those who have laid down their arms and can no longer fight. Mr. President, in the treatment of prisoners lies one of the great advances of civilization; and those peoples and nations which disregarded the civilized rules of decent and honorable treatment of prisoners of war and return again to the barbarous practices of the savage and the uncivilized, demonstrate to the world that the mask of civilization which they present is only a mask and that the thin veneer with which they cover their true natures is stripped and laid aside at the first opportunity and they, the people who do torture, kill, and starve their captives, are, after all, no better than the ancestors of men, who hundreds and thousands of years ago practiced such savage and inhuman methods.

In the story of the three officers, the eye-witnesses, which appears in the newspapers this morning, Japan stands forth in her true colors, as a brutal nation of uncivilized, uncultured, treacherous and deceitful people, a nation which, by its own cruelty, by its own barbarism, and by its own treachery, has forfeited any right to any association with the civilized nations of the world.

For months I have been in contact with members of the Bataan Relief Association. Months ago one of the members of that association prepared a statement on the treatment of prisoners of war by the Japanese, which I had told him I would release to the public at the opportune time. There could be no more fitting time than the present to read verbatim the statement which he prepared last August. I submit his views now to the Senate and to the country, and to the Japanese as well, as the views of the relatives and friends of prisoners captured by the Japanese. These are the views not only of this man, but of all the relatives and friends of prisoners who were captured by the Japanese.

Mr. President, I ask Senators to pay particular attention to this statement, which I read because it comes from a man who has probably as deep concern as it is possible for a man to have, as I shall presently show. I now quote from the statement of this man, a member of the Bataan Relief Association:

Our enemies have made a most grievous mistake—grievous for them. They have taken for granted, most likely as the result of wishful thinking, that we Americans are soft. Their greatest error is their misconception of what activates the motive of being soft, according to their definition of the term. If being the most humanitarian nation on earth is being soft, then we are soft; if extending a helping hand to an honorable fallen foe is being soft, then, again, we are soft, and if moving heaven and earth to see that our fighting men receive humane and dignified treatment from their captors, should they become prisoners of war, is being soft, then, most assuredly, we are soft, and proud of the fact that we are so constituted. We are mighty proud of having these qualities of softness among our most cherished possessions. Why? Because they are the very essentials of the highest degree of modern civilization. No one, more than that, no nation can hope to be considered as even approaching the advanced stages of high civilization unless it is endowed with and abides by these qualities.

It is obvious that, in their interpretation of softness, our enemies have failed to realize that we modern civilized people have the ability to combine humane treatment with the grim determination to be tough—just as tough as any occasion demands. If our foe is tough, we Americans are tougher, and if our foe gets tougher, regardless of how far he goes, we can be and are far more so, the toughest of any nation on earth. Let our foes beware, we are going to win this war. Let their leaders beware, we are going to mete out punishment in a degree corresponding to the extent of their just desserts. That is not vengeance; that is justice.

Among Americans, we recognize no royalty. Every son is entitled to and receives the same degree of respect and affection as any other son. Every son is a prince in his own household. We do not and will not recognize any so-called divine right of kings. We do not pay any attention to what other nations think about this, as it is our prerogative to think and act as we please in this and other matters, such as dealing out justice. That is democracy. If the ruler of a foreign nation, regardless of whether he attains his position by force, duly recognized processes of procedure, or by inheritance, is considered as having the final responsibility in the determination of punishable acts of his subjects, then that ruler must be and will be considered in the punishment meted out for those acts, along with his subjects who actually perform them. He is just as guilty as they are and will be treated accordingly. It will be too late for such a ruler, worshipful though he may have been, to escape the falling leaves from the tree of retribution, as scattered by the winds of justice, which inevitably bring ignominious and dishonorable oblivion. It will be too late that he may have been betrayed and dishonor heaped upon him by his own subjects in the perpetration of acts of barbaric brutality upon their helpless victims. It will be too late to discover that he should have ordered that no such inhumane acts be committed. It was his civilized duty to do so in the beginning and to see to it that he was obeyed even to the extent of demanding extreme punishment for those guilty as the traitors they would have been to him. Any act of cruelty which he could have prevented, and did not, he will be held fully responsible for, while he will be fully compensated for all of

his acts of kindness and mercy. Again, this is not vengeance; this is modern civilized justice.

We American people have consistently and insistently demanded that our prisoners of war be treated according to the rules established for their welfare among most civilized nations. We will continue to so demand. On the other hand, America, again in conformance with the rules of most modern civilization, has always tempered justice with mercy. If our boys and men have been properly cared for, then their captors need have no fear; but, if they have not received everything, including humane treatment, to which they are entitled as the "princes" of America, then whoever is responsible is going to pay and pay in direct proportion with the proof of his or their inhumanitarianism.

We American people are determined to see that several things come to pass. We are determined to win this war as soon as possible, but, regardless of whatever it takes and how long it takes, we will win it. We are also determined that punishment shall be meted out to those guilty of perpetrating this worldwide attempt to destroy the very principles of civilization in proportion to their degree of responsibility and whoever they may be.

Finally, we are determined to see that liberty, peace, and justice are reestablished and permanently maintained throughout the world with our fighting men and their comrades, who make it so, receiving the fullest rewards and highest honors for their deeds of valor and their sacrifices. It must be established once and for all that nothing is too good for our heroic fighting men, wherever they may be. It must be firmly and permanently proved that they have not fought, bled, and died in vain. All of this we Americans demand for our men and boys—our "princes" of America.

I have not used the name of the man who prepared the statement, because in his last letter to me he requested me not to do so. In his letter of transmittal, making the request, he concludes with the following statement:

All I am trying to do is to be the kind of an American God intended me to be. If it (referring to the statement) will accomplish anything by including it in the Record, by all means do so.

I wish, Mr. President, I had not been requested to refrain from using the name of this man, because no person can feel more deeply, or appreciate more fully, the utter horror and desperation which the story this morning reveals than he and his good wife, because their own son was among the 5,200 mentioned in the newspapers today.

Mr. President, I want the Japanese people to read and heed the words of one American father whose son died a prisoner of the Japanese in the Philippines. I want them to know that the cruel and barbarous treatment accorded American prisoners of war will not intimidate or deter a single American soldier abroad, or a single American at home. I want them to know that for every indignity and cruelty practiced and heaped upon prisoners of war, the American will and the American determination will only grow stronger, and that when they, the Japanese, speak of their determination to fight a hundred years, I say to them in behalf of every American, that this country will fight a thousand years, if necessary, to conclude and subdue a nation which violates every rule of humanity, of decency, and of civilization. This

shall be the answer of all America, and, for that matter, for all the nations of the civilized world, to this story of brutality and inhuman treatment of the defenseless and helpless.

We honor and respect a brave and courageous enemy. We can sit down at the peace table and work with the brave and civilized for a fair, just, and honorable peace. But, Mr. President, we cannot treat with the barbarian or the savage.

If Japan has any hope of a place in the sun, if she has any desire to become a civilized and cultured nation, fit to associate with the other nations of the world, she must instantly reverse her whole trend of warfare. She must subscribe to, and practice without any deviation whatever, all the rules of civilized warfare, and all the rules laid down at the Geneva Convention.

She must treat prisoners of war as we treat prisoners of war. Restrain them from further combat duty, yes; that is in accord with the principles of warfare conducted among civilized peoples. We restrain those we capture and keep them prisoners so they shall no longer engage in combat against us, but we treat them fairly, decently, and honorably. No Japanese prisoners, no German prisoners, and no Italian prisoners of war will receive anything at the hands of the United Nations but just, fair, and decent treatment. We demand from the enemy that kind of treatment for our own soldiers.

Surely, Mr. President, there must be in the Japanese Empire some Japanese persons who sincerely desire to progress and advance with the other civilized nations of the world. There must be some who would like to have commercial and social contact with the other nations when this cruel war is ended. There must be some who abhor the cruel and barbarous practices of which we read today. In those persons, if there be such, lies the hope of the future of Japan.

The world can live without Japan; Japan cannot live without the world. If the short-sighted policies of the Japanese war lords continue to prevail, and if war is continued in the inhuman and uncivilized manner with which the Japanese have thus far conducted it from the day of Pearl Harbor to the tragedy of the "march of death," and perhaps long since, the civilized nations will have but one recourse, namely, to see that when victory comes, as it will eventually come to the United Nations, the Japanese will be forever isolated within the borders and confines of their little islands, and never again allowed any contact with the outside world. Cruel and unchristianlike does this sound? Not at all. We isolate all our own criminals at Alcatraz and keep them there for life. The United Nations can isolate the Japanese on their own islands and keep them there for life, or until that day arrives when Japan voluntarily renounces and forever abandons the deceit, treachery, and inhumanity of the savage and the barbarian. The future of Japan will lie in her own hands; her own conduct will make her own future. If she chooses to

live by the sword, then by the grace of God she shall die by the sword.

Mr. President, I wish to say just one more word. Recently, statements have appeared in the press of the Nation about a great movement for peace now—a negotiated peace. In a speech one of the leaders of that movement declared publicly that the Japanese and the Germans were no worse than the British and the Americans. Let every person in this land read the story of the torture and cruelty practiced by the Japanese, and then realize that there is no peace now, there can be no peace now, and that there will be no negotiated peace, or any other kind of peace until the enemies are defeated completely and have unconditionally surrendered.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, in a brief word I wish to associate myself with other Members of this body, and with all the people of the United States, in condemnation of the incredible acts of that pagan outfit which calls itself the government in Japan.

For many years we have boasted in the United States that it was a great admiral of our Navy, Admiral Perry, in 1854, who removed the veil from Japanese mystery and seclusion and opened Japan to civilization and to the civilized world. Acts such as those about which we have read today make us doubt whether Admiral Perry ever opened Japan to civilization or whether anybody could under any conditions, over any period of years, open up Japan to civilization.

There are no words in the English language in which the condemnation of every patriotic and humane heart can be clothed in expressing not simply resentment, not simply indignation, but a deep revulsion to the brutalities, the cynicism, and the utter indifference of the Japanese Government to all the decencies which are supposed to exist among nations that are entitled to belong to the great family of nations.

We have heard a great deal about punishment of those in Europe who have perpetrated not only the war but those who have perpetrated ruthless murder. We know that millions of Europeans have been murdered by the Fascists and the Nazis, not in warfare, not while in the uniform of their country, but because they belonged to one race or one religion to which they had a right to belong and to adhere.

We have not heard so much up to now about the punishment, the personal and physical punishment, of the war lords of Japan. I am quite certain that neither the American people nor any other people who inhabit any of the United Nations nor any decent or self-respecting people who inhabit any other nation, even an enemy nation, will be satisfied with anything less than the personal punishment of those in Japan who have been guilty ever since Pearl Harbor on the 7th of December 1941, of the unspeakable atrocities of which we have heard and read.

When we have one by one taken from Japan what she has stolen from other nations, when we have driven her war

lords back into the war hatchery out of which they have been spawned, I hope that the United Nations will see to it by every method within their power, not only as a punishment for the guilty but as a warning to all future conduct of that sort, that every one of those who have been guilty of these atrocities will be punished as if they had been caught red-handed in murder upon the streets of any of our cities and executed because of their criminal and bestial acts.

Mr. President, a small organization from my own State which belonged to and was a part of our National Guard organization from Harrodsburg, Ky., Mercer County, and other sections but particularly Harrodsburg were caught on Bataan. Some of them were killed before the surrender of Bataan. Those remaining were taken prisoners. I have sought information from the War Department as to the identity of the 5,200 who have been murdered. I have not as yet been able to ascertain their identity. So, I am not able to say whether any of those who were members of this particular organization are included as the victims of this unspeakable, incredible, hellish atrocity of which we have heard and read. As they are my friends and neighbors, I would naturally hope that they had been spared, but of course there is no assurance of that. But if they had been, every one of them, it would not lessen my indignation and my resentment and my feeling of personal outrage that members of military organizations from any other State, who are just as dear to us even as our own neighbors, had been cruelly and brutally treated. Their murder we resent and reproach with the same fervor with which we reproach that of our own neighbors.

So far as I am concerned—and I believe the American people, if they could all speak, would say the same thing—I am impatient for the time to arrive when retribution will be meted out to these heathens, these uncivilized pagans, these brutes and beasts in the form of men, and only in the form of men. We may have to be patient until that hour arrives, but it will arrive, Mr. President, as certainly as there is a God in heaven.

Somewhere in the Bible it is said, "Vengeance is mine. I will repay, saith the Lord"; but I do not think that quotation had any reference to situations such as those which face us as a result of this Japanese horror. I think in that respect we will help the Lord repay in vengeance when the time arrives for us to share in that responsibility, which we will be glad to do.

For the moment that is all I have to say.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I simply wish to associate myself with the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] in their denunciation of the infamy, the outrage, and the unspeakable brutality of the Japanese.

I hope, Mr. President, the day is not far distant when our armed forces, together with those of the Chinese, the Dutch, the Australians, the British, and, when the time is ripe, the Russians, may

hop directly to the islands and to the heart of Japan and bomb and burn and scorch them with fire and teach the Japanese that war is indeed hell in all its fury.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I wish to join with the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and others who have expressed their horror at the news of this morning. The President of the United States spoke of December 7, 1941, as a day of treachery and of infamy. The word which comes to us today, through the press of America, is proof that the people of Japan with whom we are at war have plunged to new depths of barbarism. There is no example in all the span of time of such a degeneration and such a degradation of a people.

Mr. President, there is in this life a law of compensation, rewards for things well done, and a law of retribution for violence against the laws of man and the laws of God. I join in the hope that retribution will come, not alone to the Army, but to the authorities and to the people of Japan, for their atrocities. I hope retribution will come with a terrible and swift sword, and that it will fall upon all in that nation who are responsible for the events of the last 2 years, culminating in this outstanding breach of every human consideration.

Mr. RUSSELL. The story of the brutal and inhuman treatment of helpless prisoners of war in the Philippines by the Japanese is indeed shocking to anyone who has any civilized instincts. However, I cannot say that this statement of horrors, as terrible as it is, is in any measure surprising to me. As Members of the Senate know, it was my privilege last summer to spend more than 2 months in daily contact with the men of our armed forces in a trip that carried me to every front of this global war.

Anyone visiting the men who are fighting the war against Germany and then moving into the theaters of conflict with the Japanese will be impressed by the striking contrast in the attitude of the troops fighting against Germany as compared with those who have been in action against the Japs. The men who have fought the Germans either from the air or on the ground recognize them as a determined, a ruthless, and a resourceful enemy. Our men have made up their minds to defeat Germany completely. Each day they are tightening the coils which are choking Germany into submission.

Everyone expects to see due punishment meted out to those responsible for the crimes which have been committed by the Nazi leaders in Europe, but the attitude of our soldiers toward his enemy in the field is more or less impersonal. He is regarded as an enemy who is an obstacle to victory, and those enemies must either be killed or captured before victory can be achieved.

Wherever I came in contact with the American soldier who is facing the Jap, whether in China or India or on the is-

lands of the Pacific, a different attitude is found from that which prevails in Europe. Every American soldier who has seen service against the Japs is imbued with such a personal hatred for all Japs that it is almost terrifying.

There is a simple reason for this. The tales of brutality released today are not all of those which must be written in the Book of Doomsday for proper treatment when the hour of retribution finally comes and the Jap war lords are beaten to their knees. The boys in China, in India, on the islands of New Guinea and Guadalcanal, and indeed everywhere the Jap has been engaged in battle, have their own stories of incredible cruelty, some of them even surpassing in horror those related in this statement. Nearly every one of them has heard first-hand accounts of comrades personally known to them who were victims of Japanese bestiality. These men from first-hand contacts known that the Japs are brutish beings without an instinct of humanity, though in human form. The American Indian was called a savage because of his use of the scalping knife and the fiery stake, but he was a chivalrous cavalier when compared to the Japs and their diabolical methods of torturing the sick, the wounded, and the helpless who fall into their hands.

If the Japanese thought to frighten us with their barbarity, they have made a grievous mistake, which will seal their doom. These acts have only increased the fighting spirit of our men, and strengthened their determination to destroy our enemies.

The hope has been expressed here that when the victory is finally won the perpetrators of these atrocities will not be permitted to escape, but that they will be punished for their infamous crimes. Senators need not worry about these crimes being forgotten or forgiven. The men who have carried the battle to the Japs and know the extent of their cruelty will not let us forget or forgive. They will demand vengeance for the blood of their comrades, an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth with compound interest.

The American people will not forget or forgive these arch criminals, even in the joy which will accompany the day of peace. We are slow to anger, but the heart and conscience of the American people are so shocked that the cry for vengeance will not still until punishment commensurate with the crime has been visited upon the guilty. To do less would be a breach of faith with the heroes of Bataan who fell in the "March of Death." Without proper punishment for the infamous beheading of the fliers who bombed Tokyo, neither the soul of those heroes nor the conscience of the American people could ever be at peace. Punishment must be had for every drop of blood from the veins of American prisoners, including the wounded and sick, who have been bayoneted or beaten while helpless to defend themselves. We owe this to the memory of those who have died for us on the far-flung fronts of the Pacific. We owe it to those who will return bearing the scars of the wounds

sustained in our defense. To do less would dishonor us as a people.

Not only does eternal justice demand retribution and vengeance for these crimes, but, Mr. President, we have a responsibility to the future. The surest way to assure a permanent peace on earth is to make such an example of the brutal and barbarous war lords of Japan that in the future the memory of that example will deter criminals of similar bent for a thousand years from the perpetration of such inhuman acts.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the minority leader and the majority leader and other Senators who have spoken about the terrible news conveyed to us this morning.

The attack on Pearl Harbor united America in a determination to enter the war. The atrocities just reported unite America today in a determination to continue and to win the war, as nothing else could have done. They unite us in a determination to fight the war to complete victory in both hemispheres.

Mr. President, this year, 1944, is the critical year of our generation. We can win in this year, or next, or whenever victory comes, only through united, hard work, united service on the front lines, in the factories, on the farms, in the homes, and in the Congress, wherever we may be. If we are to carry out our obligation, we must lift our daily work at home and here above party, above prejudice, above personalities. If we are to win with a spirit that is worthy of those who serve in the front lines, we must win in a spirit of unity.

We properly dedicate ourselves, therefore, to the winning of the war. But we dedicate ourselves also to something more—to a just and a lasting and a living peace following the war. We will not be doing our duty adequately to the men who fight and win the war unless after the war is won it shall stay won. It is only thus that a repetition of what has just happened in this war can be prevented.

Mr. President, there must be a leadership that will draw us and draw all mankind forward, so that such a thing will not happen again, and so there may be an enduring peace. What we need at this time is a deep faith in our God and a deep faith in the men and the purposes of America. Such a faith, widely shared, will make it impossible for such acts as those just reported to happen again. Such a faith, translated into action, is the necessary foundation of peace on earth.

America is a nation created for service to God and man. Our generation owes it to its forefathers and to its descendants alike to make that purpose secure. It is for us, with the quiet and invincible faith of those who have gone before, and of those who believe deeply in God and man, to dedicate ourselves anew to the purposes of America, that she and her purposes and ideals may endure now and forever.

Mr. BRIDGES. Mr. President, I do not care to take the time of the Senate, but I have listened to the remarks made by the distinguished acting minority

leader and the distinguished Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], as well as several of our associates on the other side of the aisle. I join with them in everything they say about the outrages perpetrated by Japan. It is a shocking thing to the American people to know what actually occurred. I join with them in condemning these atrocities as savagery and barbarism of the worst sort. Let me call the attention of the Senate and of the country as a whole to the fact that in 1937, when I joined with another Senator, a Democrat, Senator Berry of Tennessee, in trying to prevent the shipment of scrap iron and steel to Japan, material which has since been used in killing innocent Chinese and in killing American boys, this administration, then in power, opposed such legislation because they indicated that they did not want to offend Japan. I warned then what might occur, but my warning reached only deaf ears.

Let me also call attention to the fact that down through the years, at the time of the sinking of the *Panay* and other incidents, when I urged a firm and realistic attitude, the same position was taken by this administration—they did not want to offend Japan.

I also call attention to the fact that just a few months ago, when I offered an amendment to cut the appropriation for the Relocation Authority for caring for the Japanese in this country, which amendment was adopted by the Senate with the support of both Republicans and Democrats, this cut was knocked out in conference, and the excuse given was, "We don't want to offend Japan or give Japan excuses. The Japs are savages and torture for enjoyment. They have in the past, and they will continue."

Mr. President, it is about time that the administration and the people of this country should approach this problem from a realistic point of view. We are shocked, we are horrified, at what has happened; but we know it has been going on for some time. When the cut in appropriations to which I referred was under consideration, the misdeeds and outrages which have now been made public had already occurred, and many of us knew in a general way about them. So let us approach things from a realistic point of view from now on. Let us face the situation that confronts Americans who are prisoners of the Japs.

Mr. President, I agree with every Senator present that Japan as a nation should be wiped off the face of the earth, and that those who committed the outrages should be called to account. What the Japs have done is inhuman, and we must pledge ourselves to deal with them accordingly. But it is sad to think that some leaders have catered to the Japs in the past and others generally have countenanced this attitude on behalf of our Government toward Japan. I say to the Senate that if we had had courageous and realistic persons in certain positions of importance over the years past Japan perhaps might never would have gotten into the position of being able to wage the war as she has and in turn to commit the outrages she

has committed in the past few months and years.

Mr. President, I am glad our eyes are all opened today, and so let us as a United Nation, regardless of political party, pledge ourselves to wage this war as an American people and Nation until this inhuman treatment inflicted upon defenseless American prisoners of war in violation of all international rules be avenged. Let us not stop until we are in Tokyo and the persons responsible for these outrages pay the penalty.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, in my opinion, if there ever was a day in American history when there should be absolute unity in the Congress of the United States, it is today. After reading of the atrocities described in this morning's newspapers, it seems to me there should be not the slightest indication of disunity today, but we should be united—all of us. I regret that anything which even smacks of disunity should be pronounced today.

While I am on my feet, Mr. President, and in line with the eloquent statements made by the majority leader, the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY]; the minority leader, the Senator from Maine [Mr. WHITE]; the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], I wish to say that I am convinced that the barbarians of Japan suffer from the delusion that the rising sun is a protective charm over their lives and island empire, and that so long as the sun rises over Japan nothing harmful can happen to them. It is probably the same kind of charm that we read of in *Macbeth*. But to the Japanese people, to the Japanese war lords, to Tojo and Hirohito, I say, "Despair thy charm" because some day—and I hope it will be in the not too distant future—a morning will come when the sun will not rise on Japan. The Japanese people will know that a miracle has happened. They will know that their doom has come, for in place of the rising sun they will see the sky fill with clouds of American airplanes in such number, and piloted by Americans of such skill and courage, that the entire sun will be blotted out. On that morning the sun will not rise on Japan, and the bombs that will drop from those American planes will wreak a vengeance on Japan which will satisfy every mother's and every father's heart which has been wrung today by reading of the fiendish atrocities which have been committed on our defenseless sons in the Asiatic and Pacific theaters of war.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. HATCH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. McCLELLAN in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations in the Army, which was re-

ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, from the Committee on Naval Affairs:

Capt. Joseph J. Clark, United States Navy, to be a rear admiral in the Navy, for temporary service, to rank from the 23d day of April 1943.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of John Campbell White, of New York, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. HATCH. I ask that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Without objection, the President will be immediately notified of the nominations this day confirmed.

That completes the Executive Calendar.

RECESS TO MONDAY

Mr. HATCH. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 11 o'clock Monday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 26 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Monday, January 31, 1944, at 11 a. m.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 24), 1944:

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Lt. Col. Philip Doddridge, Infantry (temporary colonel), with rank from November 29, 1940.

TO CORPS OF ENGINEERS

Second Lt. John Edward Fritz, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from July 1, 1942.

TO INFANTRY

First Lt. Frederick Grinnell White, Coast Artillery Corps (temporary major), with rank from June 11, 1943.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

MEDICAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lt. Col. Joseph Francis Gallagher, Medical Corps, with rank from February 8, 1944.

Lt. Col. John Murray Welch, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 9, 1944.

Lt. Col. Harry Aloysius Bishop, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 9, 1944.

Lt. Col. Luther Remi Moore, Medical Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 27, 1944.

To be captains

First Lt. Percy Hall Sutley, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from September 6, 1943.

First Lt. Otto Albert Wurl, Medical Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 10, 1944.

First Lt. Raymond Lancing Pendleton, Medical Corps (temporary captain), with rank from February 28, 1944.

DENTAL CORPS

To be colonels

Lt. Col. Thomas Floyd Davis, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 4, 1944.

Lt. Col. John Nelson White, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 7, 1944.

Lt. Col. William Ferdinand Scheumann, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 7, 1944.

Lt. Col. Campbell Hopson Glascock, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 7, 1944.

Lt. Col. William Frederic Wieck, Dental Corps (temporary colonel), with rank from February 7, 1944.

PHARMACY CORPS

To be captains

First Lt. George Henry Wilson, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 18, 1944, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. Ernest William Bye, Pharmacy Corps (temporary captain), with rank from February 18, 1944, subject to examination required by law.

First Lt. John Valdo Painter, Pharmacy Corps (temporary major), with rank from February 18, 1944, subject to examination required by law.

CHAPLAINS

To be colonel

Chaplain (Lt. Col.) Frank Pearson MacKenzie, United States Army, with rank from February 28, 1944.

To be captains

Chaplain (First Lt.) James Joseph McMahon, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from January 17, 1944.

Chaplain (First Lt.) Harold Francis Donovan, United States Army (temporary major), with rank from February 3, 1944.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 28 (legislative day of January 24), 1944:

FOREIGN SERVICE

John Campbell White, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the United States of America to Peru.

POSTMASTERS

COLORADO

Glenn F. Frost, Henderson.

IOWA

Stanley G. Douglas, Alden.

Mary Conway, Cylinder.

Emil H. Engel, Dixon.

Georgetta B. Dolezal, Elberon.

Albert C. Oetzmann, Eldridge.

William Molloy, Galva.

Ray A. Fox, Hampton.

Mabel I. Olson, Hanlontown.

Lucille M. Wright, Linden.

Frank L. Ratliff, Lynnville.

Marshall D. Thomson, Oakville.

Jessie W. Hart, Webb.

MAINE

Myrtle S. Hardy, Freedom.

NEVADA

William Harold Morgan, Yerington.

NEW YORK

DeVerne A. Lewis, Canastota.

Thomas M. Townsend, Carmel.

Anson A. La Roue, Harrisville.

Mary A. Jerman, Houghton.

Frances D. McClenon, Jamesville.

Joseph L. McKernan, Lake Ronkonkoma.

William J. Devitt, Montgomery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon, and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. McCORMACK.

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication which was read:

JANUARY 28, 1944.

I hereby designate the Honorable JOHN W. McCORMACK to act as Speaker pro tempore today.

SAM RAYBURN.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God of the morning and Father of the night, we praise Thee for Thy kingly salutation which comes ringing down the ages like a melody from other spheres. It has ravished the hearts and strengthened the souls of men and lifted them above the dungeon and the rack. In the present dimness of human history, we pray that America with her wealth, pride, and splendor may make them a complete remedy for the monster cruelties in the breast of this world. How difficult, O God, but Thou dost direct us to love the unloving and to know that life is good by doing good.

Many things are transient and are passing away, yet there is a blossoming in the wilderness untouched and unsmitten by the iniquities of men. By faith and by hope enable us to hold fast to Thee, devoutly waiting for Thy disclosures. Bestow upon us Thine invincible patience and give us a strong, active wisdom in our ministrations. May we be gathered together in unity, in desire, and in common labor for the honor of our great name. Grant that we may not permit pagan savagery to work havoc with our self-control and magnanimity; may we never be paralyzed by disorder or impoverished by lack of confidence and allow no time or strength to be wasted. Help us to approach all problems with thought and quietness and Thine shall be the glory. Through Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

ADJOURNMENT OVER

Mr. BULWINKLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. BULWINKLE]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two instances and in one to include a resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN]?

There was no objection.

JAPANESE ATROCITIES

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts.* Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mrs. ROGERS]?

There was no objection.

Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, the Army and Navy Departments have lifted the ban on the story of the atrocities by Japan committed on our American and Filipino prisoners so the world knows what Japan has done in its barbaric treatment of our prisoners. No civilized nation would do this. Mr. Speaker, I believe that Japan as a nation should be annihilated and should not be allowed to function as a nation again.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentlewoman from Massachusetts has expired.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL]?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter dated January 24, 1944, signed by John H. Fay.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Utah [Mr. ROBINSON]?

There was no objection.

AIR MAIL FROM OUR SOLDIERS

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COLE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, there has been much discussion lately about the time required to get ballots to and from the soldiers. In this morning's mail I received an air-mail letter from a soldier who is now serving in China. Of course, I do not know where in China he is located, but I do know that a short time ago he was in India.

This letter is postmarked "United States Army Postal Service, A. P. O. 627, January 18, 1944." It took 10 days for it to come from his location in China to my office in Washington, D. C.